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WOMEN ENROLL IN WORLD MOVE TO OUTLAW WAR

Strategy of Peace Campaign Studied at International Congress at Berlin

EUROPEAN DELEGATES URGE LAND ARMS CUT

Action Taken to Bridge Gap Between Groups Working for Equal Citizenship

By MARJORIE SHULER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—If they find their path as peacemakers paved with rocks members of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship are prepared to take airplanes to reach their goal of the abolition of war.

Determination of women to surmount all obstacles is evident in plans for a peace campaign which they are making at the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the organization here in Berlin. In the first place they have had to conquer opposition in their own ranks to working for peace, several English members in particular holding the view that the alliance was formed for suffrage and citizenship work and should confine itself to these lines.

In the second place, there has been a division among those who desired to work for peace, some believing that all activities should be in support of the League of Nations, while others, including United States members, hold that the alliance should campaign along general lines to do away with the causes of war.

Cut in Land Armaments

In the present congress main differences of opinion have centered around the desire of European delegates to see a more definite stand for reduction of land armaments and specific handling of problems arising from minorities, while the majority point of view, in which the United States delegates share, is that the alliance should have the three-fold aim of pacific settlement of all international disputes, disarmament and abolition of war, according to Miss Ruth Morgan, New York, chairman of the committee on peace, who has had charge of framing the resolutions.

Committee discussions in preparing resolutions have been brightened by the pleasure of women over recent decisions, by the Reparations Conference in Paris, adoption of the Kellogg Pact, and the general treaty of 28 countries in the League of Nations, said Miss Morgan in an interview.

The committee will ask the congress to urge acceptance of the World Court statutes by all govern-

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Americas' Future Seen in Saxon and Latin Co-operation

President of Peru Says Continent's Progress Will Be Work of Combined Forces

LIMA, Peru (By U P.)—President Augusto B. Leguia was hailed as a leader in the establishment of world peace in a speech by Alexander P. Moore, United States Ambassador, at a dinner just given here in President Leguia's honor.

The Ambassador said that the settlement of Tacna-Arica was "a demonstration of bravery, challenging the admiration of the world."

Replying, President Leguia declared that the United States is the first republic in the world, and said that thanks were due to Spain for giving her language, civilization and religion to Latin America, but declared that this was no reason why Latin America cannot co-operate with the Saxon America, pointing out that the United States has been a laboratory for political ideals.

The future progress of America will result, the President said, from convergence of the forces of North and South America, declaring he was unable to comprehend propaganda tending to separate them. He said that the problem of the Pacific had been solved in the only manner possible.

CASH PRIZES GIVEN FOR AIRPLANE PLANS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Three students in the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics of New York University have received cash prizes from the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, inaugurating an annual grant by the corporation "to stimulate interest in the design of airplanes."

August Zimsser Jr. of 6 West Ninth Street, New York City, received the first prize of $200; C. H. Schowalter of 920 Elm Street, West Bend, Wis., second prize of $125, and W. E. Beall of 1105 Merchants Building, San Francisco, third prize of $75.

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Bombs From Airplanes Fail to Cause Rain

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong

ARMY aviators carried out rain-making experiments above Hong Kong, dropping a powdered chemical known as "deolin" on the clouds. The experiments were not successful.

Seven flights were made above the clouds and 100 pounds of deolin dropped. The chemical theoretically has a refrigerating effect on clouds, causing greater condensation and subsequent rainfall.

VIRGINIA HAILS PLAN TO SMASH STATE MACHINE

Democratic Bolt Puts Third Ticket in Field—Hope to Upset Entire South

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROANOKE, Va.—With Dr. William Mosely Brown, professor of psychology at Washington and Lee University, as their standard-bearer, and an executive committee authorized to establish a national headquarters in Washington to push their cause in other states, the "Independent-Democrats" of Virginia are under way to make political history in the South.

Their immediate object is to "smash the machine" in the Old Dominion; the ultimate purpose is to drive from state and national leadership of the Democratic Party, Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; John J. Raskob, Democratic National Chairman, and all those who have associated themselves with their interests.

The issue in Virginia is to be waged by the "Independents" on a 6000-word declaration of convictions, officially known as their "platform."

The document submitted to the convention of the "Independents" that met here in a one-day session, by a resolution-committee after several hours' deliberation, was largely prepared in advance by Bishop James Cannon Jr., leader of the Anti-Smith movement in 1928, and on of the prime movers in the new political venture.

Associated with Dr. Cannon in drafting the paper, as well as a "keynote address" delivered by S. Howie Williams, was the Rev. Sidney Peters, who was Dr. Cannon's closest lieutenant in the bolt, and is a former state prohibition commissioner of Virginia. The platform was adopted by the 800 delegates without debate and by acclamation within a few minutes after it had been read.

Strong Stand on Prohibition

Emphasis throughout the platform is upon prohibition, the urgency of its enforcement and the need for resisting nullification efforts. It closes with a demand for adequate resources in money and men to combat the liquor traffic, the resignation of Mr. Raskob from the chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee, and expresses high satisfaction with the record of President Hoover in stressing observance and enforcement of the law.

Other sections deal with more local and sectional problems, such as reduction of state motor vehicle taxes, revision of the new election laws of Virginia, improvement of the public school system of the State, a demand that aliens be excluded from the count of the population for apportionment purposes and also a paragraph dealing with the race question.

This issue resulted in the withdrawal from the convention of I. C. Trottman, one of the district leaders who took emphatic exception to the insistence by convention chiefs that the subject be "soft-pedaled."

Secondary Post Left Open

In addition to selecting Dr. Brown as the gubernatorial candidate, the convention also named C. C. Berkeley of Newport News as its choice for attorney-general. No decision was made on lieutenant-governor, the gathering at the suggestion of its leaders turning this matter over to the executive committee with authority to name a candidate if found desirable.

It was stated that the present incumbent in that office, James Price, while he did not oppose the Smith candidacy last year, is nevertheless considered acceptable to the "Inde-

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Pamela Takes Up Golf

to keep the family excursions intact. A few new sidelights on the old, old story will be given

Tomorrow *on the* EDITORIAL PAGE

KOUSSEVITZKY MAPS SYMPHONY TOUR IN EUROPE

Itinerary for Boston Orchestra Starts With London, Ends With Paris

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, coming from Europe for a three-days' stay in America, brings with him an itinerary for a concert tour in May and June, 1930, to include Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Switzerland.

Evidently he has all arrangements provisionally made. For as he talked of the project on board the Ile de France while the liner was steaming up New York harbor, there seemed nothing left to be attended to, except ratification of agreements with the musical bureaus of the various cities chosen.

Yes, one more thing. A couple of official invitations must be accepted; for it appears that the orchestra will be, or already has been, asked to visit France and Germany by the governments of those countries.

Tour Opens in London

According to the proposed schedule, the tour opens in London and closes in Paris, with enough concerts in each place to make a little season. British cities, besides London, noted down are Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Among continental cities, Paris is named first and last. Brussels, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Zurich and Geneva are between.

To the two regular concerts in Paris there will be added a special meeting in the interest of the university world at the Sorbonne, which will conclude the enterprise.

As Mr. Koussevitzky sets matters forth, the time is propitious in many ways for such a tour as he contemplates.

Speaking generally, orchestral performance has taken on extraordinary development in America of late. There is such a thing as the American orchestral idea which deserves to be known internationally. There is an American orchestral taste of a peculiar and exacting sort.

Would Carry Welcome Message

Many orchestras in the United States might with good reason, therefore, undertake a voyage over the water, and would be quite certain to have a pleasurable message for European audiences.

Then, too, speaking particularly, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, having a long tradition of discipline behind it—nearly 50 years—is completely prepared for the adventure of travel.

An itinerary is what Mr. Koussevitzky has brought back for his brief call, and nothing more. Permission to take the Boston Symphony membership across the sea he has yet to secure. But in regard to that, he manifests no uneasiness. The affair evidently impresses him as requiring consideration, but only on the score of ways and means.

Concerning the tour's practicability he showed no doubt at all. Indeed, he seemed inclined to treat a spring European tour as no less natural and inevitable a thing than the winter season in Boston.

BERMUDIAN CORAL REEFS REPRODUCED

Buffalo Museum to Show Just How They Look

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The intricate coral reefs at Bermuda are being reproduced in the Buffalo Museum of Natural Science for the first time in this country, according to Dr. Charles J. Fish, director of the museum, who returned here recently from Bermuda with 13 cases of oceanographic material.

Two groups of specimens were brought back, one a Sargasso Sea exhibit and the other to reproduce the coral reef scene.

Friendship With Mrs. Eddy Recalled by Senator Moses

Tells of Her Serenity When Attacked and of Exactness in Writing for His Paper

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

WASHINGTON—Capitol Park lay cool and green under its branching trees, despite a scorching sun, as I sat in the window of Senator Moses's office looking out upon it.

The Senate had just flung its defiance in the face of the President by rejecting the conferees' report on the farm relief bill with the debentures clause deleted. The air of the capital was vibrant with political speculation. Editorial writers were busy penning articles upon "The End of the Hoover Honeymoon."

At the other end of "the Avenue" hangers-on about the White House were asking how "the Chief" was taking it. Incidentally, it may be remarked that he took it as a challenge to battle, and his staff noted that he seemed unusually cheerful at the prospect.

Senator Moses, as is well known, was one of the first statesmen of prominence to declare for the nomination of Mr. Hoover. Indeed, he accepted the famous "I do not choose" dictum of President Coolidge as a literal renunciation of a nomination with a degree of alacrity which amazed some of his more cautious colleagues.

Why He Wanted Hoover

His own reason for his active advocacy of Mr. Hoover's nomination and election was such as to give special importance to his view upon the political outcome of the present struggle between the President and the Senate. "I was for Hoover," he said, "because I believed he would be the easiest man to re-elect. Not to elect, mind you.

"My conviction was that if we could ever get him nominated over the stubborn opposition of a great mass of hostile politicians, and then elected, he would give the country an administration that would unite the idealists and the realists, the friends of big business, and the proponents of lofty social ideals and make his re-election certain.

"I was playing for 1932 quite as much as 1928. You can't do much in one administration, but eight years straightaway of a coherent and consistent political policy will do much to solve a lot of problems."

"Well," said I, "does this smash-up over farm relief indicate that he has come a cropper?"

"Not a bit of it. President Hoover is in the impregnable position of urging only what was in the Kansas City platform. There wasn't a word there about debentures. The topic was not even discussed.

"He gives his adherence to a clear-cut plan for farm relief, providing a commission of practical, capable men, to administer the plan, with a fund of $500,000,000 with which to operate, and, behold, a group of Republican insurgents join with the Democrats in an effort to engraft upon it an illogical and unworkable subsidy plan.

"When the House, very properly, refused to accede to this, the un-Republican majority in the Senate notified the country that rather than abandon debentures, it would repudiate the President and block farm relief altogether.

A Good Prediction

"On such an issue he can fight the Senate with confidence. But he will not have to fight. There were many considerations that animated certain of the senators in their action which will cease to operate when the House votes down debentures, as it certainly will. (The Senator was speaking before the fact which afterward came to pass.)

"The Senate will then reverse its action and the President will enjoy the éclat which comes from victory in his first struggle with the Senate. Not a bad political asset!

"I do not recede an inch from my original position that Hoover will be the easiest President to re-elect we could have nominated. His first three months have proved his capacity, he is stronger with the people than he ever was, and he is learning the ways of the politicians with surprising astuteness."

Senator Moses has always interested me. A man of liberal education, a deep student of Greek in college, he had the opportunity to superimpose upon his knowledge of the Greek classics observation of the modern Hellenes gained by a term as United States Minister to Greece.

Nobody would be more disgusted than he by the hackneyed appellation, "A scholar in politics," yet he does bring to public life a ripe culture which does not wholly disappear under the garb of the practical politician. For he is eminently practical, how much so I'll not discuss here. But I would like to say, after an experience covering at least eight Republican national conventions, he is the best presiding officer over one of these turbulent gatherings I have ever known.

Was Mrs. Eddy's Friend

Senator Moses enjoyed one experience not shared by many men in public life which will be of especial interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. He was a friend of Mary Baker Eddy when she lived in Concord, N. H. I asked him to tell me something of her.

"Of course I knew Mrs. Eddy well," he said, "and esteemed her highly. Perhaps an expression I have frequently used in reference to her expresses my views now in retrospection as it did when she was still ac-

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English Lord Mayor Defines Ideal Home

Newcomer at Ease, Comfortable and Pleasant Resting-Place and Refreshing Food

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mrs. Byng Kenrick, Lord Mayor of Birmingham in her presidential address at the annual conference of the Association of Teachers of domestic subjects at Birmingham emphasized the need of teaching pride and pleasure in housewifery.

As to furnishing, she said there was no standard, what was considered good at one period being thought atrocious by the next generation. An ideal home was one which made the newcomer feel at ease, where there were comfortable resting places, some thing pleasant to look upon and appetising and refreshing food. Home making she declared must be looked upon as a genuine profession.

Balkan Clouds Again Obscure Good-Will Path

Newspapers of Little Entente Disturbed Over Demand for Treaty Changes

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—General prospects of increased good will between Great Britain and the United States, as well as Germany and other powers, is temporarily beclouded by the fact that international relations among countries in southeast Europe have become much more strained.

Alert to the growing movement toward treaty revision and international defense of minorities the press of the Little Entente powers has fallen prey to disquietude and begun a violent campaign against neighboring countries, one newspaper at Bucharest demanding that the Rumanian army occupy parts of Hungary and even Budapest in order to eradicate Hungarian irredentist sentiments.

Belgrade papers unanimously insist that Jugoslavia take drastic steps to make the Bulgarian Government more pacific and prevent the alleged crossing of Bulgarian revolutionists into Serbia. The Sofia press almost daily describes alleged cases of Bulgarian men, women and children slain near the frontier by Serbs and vigorously supports the semiofficial request of the Bulgarian Government for international investigation of the situation.

Sofia also demands that Belgrade indorse the Pirot conventions and appoint members on the mixed commission to study border incidents.

Since some leading papers in Italy and France support agitation for treaty revision, even the Paris Temps refusing to condemn the Hungarian Prime Minister for insistent efforts toward recovering lost territories, there have been many expressions of indignation in Little Entente capitals against Italy and of disappointment at France. Many politicians in these capitals advocate an emphatic appeal to the League of Nations.

Library's 'No Fines' Week Brings Back 1437 Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO—An unusual method of recovering forgotten volumes borrowed from the city library was successfully tried here by W. F. Purnell who inaugurated what he termed a "no fines" week.

As a result of the innovation, 1437 books were returned to the shelves of the library, the oldest of which was one issued to a borrower in 1911.

Lindbergh Back Again 'On the Job'; Starts by Testing Plane for Safety

Drives With Wife to Mitchel Field to Assist in Guggenheim Contest—Says Aircraft Must Be Perfected for Use of Average Individual

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh has returned to work. Accompanied by Mrs. Lindbergh, he drove to Mitchel Field for the start of the flight tests for the $150,000 offered for safe aircraft by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the promotion of aeronautics.

In an interview with reporters the colonel stuck to his custom of talking only about aviation. He made no reference to his honeymoon or to any of his plans. He is expected, however, soon to make a three-weeks tour of the Transcontinental Air Transport Line, for which he is technical adviser.

"Aviation is now on a commercial basis," the colonel said, "but it is necessary to perfect planes before the average person can fly them as they now operate automobiles. Planes must be safe and more 'foolproof.' The airplane is not yet a means of individual transportation."

The colonel formally inaugurated the tests a short time after his arrival at the field. Carrying Harry Guggenheim, president of the fund, as passenger, Lindbergh took off in a Brunner Winkle biplane, one of the American entries, and a plane of the type which Elinor Smith used for her early endurance flights.

The colonel came to the tests as trustee and adviser of the Guggenheim Fund, and although he is not a judge, he took up the biplane for his unofficial approval. The flight was his first since his marriage.

Two Autogyro craft are among those which have been entered by 12 American and foreign designers. Entries do not close until Oct. 1, when the tests end.

A "foolproof" plane is sought in the tests, which include level flight at a speed not greater than 35 miles an hour; capability to glide three minutes with engine shut off at 38 miles an hour; a landing within a 100-foot space; a 300-foot takeoff; a variable speed in normal flight of 45 to 100 miles an hour; capability of the plane to fly "hands off," and ability to gain an altitude of 25 feet within 500 feet of the point of starting the takeoff.

R-100 STRIKE SETTLED

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A strike involving about 30 mechanics engaged in the construction of airship R-100 at Howden has terminated, and the men returned to work. The actual work was not interfered with, and the first trials will take place shortly.

SOCIETY WOMEN PUT FASHION'S BAN ON LIQUOR

'It-Simply-Isn't-Done' Movement Spreads From Philadelphia in Quiet Way

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mrs. George H. Strawbridge, prominent in Philadelphia society, has sent a letter to a number of women who do a great deal of entertaining, asking them to refrain from erving alcoholic drinks at social functions, "in order to create a sentiment for prohibition in support of President Hoover's efforts to make the prohibition law effective."

She is planning to organize social groups all over the United States, with the same object in view.

Mrs. Strawbridge is one of several society leaders who have eschewed drinks at all home parties, as a result of which liquor is becoming unfashionable among the city's "Blue Book set."

"It Simply Isn't Done"

Guests are accepting the absence of liquors at social functions as a measure of Philadelphia's women leaders' purpose to support the President, and it is beginning to be considered "bad form" to expect drinks. As one hostess expressed it, "it simply isn't being done any more."

The luncheon given in Washington by Mrs. Edward B. McLean, whose husband publishes the Washington Post, was brought to Mrs. Strawbridge's attention. She immediately wrote the following letter to a number of Philadelphia women:

"I am taking the liberty of addressing myself to you as a representative Philadelphia woman to inquire quite confidentially whether in your judgment it would be possible to constitute a committee of women of your own standing in the social world who would interest themselves in creating a sentiment for observance of the prohibition laws within their own circles.

"I am sending you herewith a photostat copy of the newspaper article which was published about Mrs. McLean's Easter party. I have every reason to believe that her

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Aerial Secretary to Fly in New 'Bus'

F. Trubee Davison Moves Sky Office to Ford Transport Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, has a new "bus." Not an automobile, but a brand new Wasp-motored Ford transport plane which will be his new aerial office.

The plane was delivered by Capt. Robert G. Greene, of Wright Field, Dayton, O., where it was tuned up after being delivered from the Ford-Stout Metal Airplane division factory at Dearborn, Mich. The new trimotored plane will supersede a Wasp-motored Fokker transport machine which Mr. Davison has been using for the last two months and which now will go back in regular army transport service.

Lieut. Lester J. Maitland, one of the army's San Francisco to Hawaii fliers, is to be the new plane's pilot.

Moscow-to-U. S. Flight Planned

Soviet Airmen Hope to Fly Here Via Pacific in Mid-August

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Peter Baranoff, head of military aviation in the Soviet Union and president of the Council of Civil Aviation, received the American correspondents here and discussed the flight which the airplane, "Land of the Soviets," plans to make the middle of August from Moscow to New York via the Pacific Ocean.

The fliers are to be Shestakov and Bolotov. The machine will be made of Russian alumium and will have two German motors of 450 to 600 horsepower. The trip is expected to take 44 days as the fliers will halt en route. The purpose of the flight is to demonstrate the work and achievements of Soviet aviation and to establish friendly contact and economic relations with aviation circles in the United States. The American Aero Chamber of Commerce, Baranoff said, is co-operating in this flight and visas have been promised.

Uruguay-to-Mexico Trip Takes Two Years Awheel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Another enterprising young Latin-American has left here headed for New York by a mode of locomotion that calls for much energy and alertness—bicycling. He is Adolfo Rodriguez, an Uruguayan, who reached the Mexican capital after more than two years of hardship and varied experiences.

Young Rodriguez peddled his way across Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Costo Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala and into Mexico. It was very hard going the greater part of the route, he reported, and frequently he had to carry his machine up and down mountains and seek the aid of horses, ox carts, Indians and canoes to get through jungles and across torrents.

DAWES AND PREMIER LAY NEW BASIS FOR NAVAL REDUCTION

Two History-Making Speeches Delivered by the United States Ambassador and Ramsay MacDonald

STRENGTH OF SEA YARDSTICK TO BE HUMAN AND TECHNICAL

British Prime Minister Calls Upon the Whole Nation to Assist in the Task of Bringing About Universal Peace

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The United States Ambassador, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, in London, and the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, at Lossiemouth, Scot., delivered the eagerly awaited statements on the night of June 18, showing that definite, hopeful plans had been evolved for a new attempt to solve the burning question of Anglo-American naval armaments by a procedure altogether different from that which hitherto has been tried in vain. Mr. MacDonald, by what proves to have been a plan decided upon at the momentous meeting at Logie House, Forres, on June 16, outlined in general terms the nature of the "glorious task" now to be undertaken.

General Dawes was more precise. He brought out the great overmastering fact that the American and British peoples are one unit in agreeing to make the Kellogg pact "not a mere gesture, but the foundation of an era of 'peace on earth and good will toward men.'"

He also showed that in the inarticulate consciences and hearts of the two great English-speaking peoples there is enshrined the determination to keep inviolate the already agreed policy of equality of naval power as between Great Britain and the United States.

General Dawes pointed out that "In the joint hands of the English-speaking peoples rest not only their secure guaranty but as well the ark of the covenant of human freedom."

Hitherto he showed that negotiations for the reduction of naval armaments have failed, not because there had been any lack of genuine desire on either side to reach an agreement but because the method of approach to the problem concerned had been "adjusted to human reasoning and not to human nature."

New Proposals Outlined

He went on to outline new proposals for an advance. An agreement upon the method of negotiation, he said, must concern from the very beginning all the interested naval powers and should have, not a partial, but a world sanction. The proper method of settling an international problem, involving separate economic and political problems in each country was to use independent experts, whose suggestions involved their interpretation of "correct and fundamental economic principles" involved in the situation, their formula then to be handed over to statesmen who, reinforced by the general public confidence in the impartiality of expert

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VENEZUELA SEES ISOLATION'S END IN AIRWAY PLANS

Two Intercontinental Lines Projected—New Cable Service Brings World News

By United Press

CARACAS, Venezuela — Venezuela foresees early release from her long isolation under plans of two American airways companies, who want to establish mail and passenger services linking this country with the United States and the rest of this continent.

Prospects are that a concession will be granted to one, if not both, by the Government, and by the end of the year Caracas may be enjoying three-day mail service to New York and four-day service to Buenos Aires.

Several weeks ago a survey party of the Pan-American Airways flew from Panama to Maracay, where the Venezuelan army flying school is located. The members spent several days there, and their company has approached the Caracas Government concerning the extension of the Pan-American line from Panama here.

Another Survey Planned

Shortly afterward, a representative of the Tri-Motors Airways Corporation of New York, which has a concession from the Argentine Government for a mail route to the United States, was here to arrange for a survey.

Officials say that the Government wants to encourage international air communications in every way possible, and it is likely that both companies will be favorably received.

Venezuela will be greatly benefited by such air lines because lying at the broad top of the South American continent, this country is not on either of the great north-south trade routes. Mail for Buenos Aires, for instance, now has to go to New York first, and requires from four to six weeks.

Isolation Will End

When it can be sent in three or four days, Venezuela's isolation will be at an end.

The year 1929, which it is hoped will bring regular air service, has already contributed to put this country in closer touch with the rest of the world. On May 12, the cable monopoly which had been held by European communications company expired, and the line was leased to the All-America Cables, Inc., of New York.

Two United States press associations, the United Press and the Associated Press, immediately arranged with the All-America to send their news services to the Venezuelan dailies.

Under the cable monopoly, the press here had mostly depended upon week-old clippings of outside papers to fill their foreign news columns. Officials and business men hailed the arrival of the news services as an important step in keeping the country abreast of world events.

Asian Expedition Leader Returns

Roerich Supports Theory Human Race Originated in Central Asia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Prof. Nicholas Roerich, head of the Roerich American Expedition to Central Asia, has returned to New York on the Majestic after four years in the mountains and desert of Tibet, China and Mongolia.

His explorations in Tibet and Mongolia, he said, furnished plentiful evidence in support of the theory that Central Asia was the "cradle of the human race." A resemblance to the Latin races and, again, to the American Indian was found among inhabitants of Mongolia, who, in fact, consider the Indians to be their "lost relatives," according to Professor Roerich.

His collections of pictures, weapons, utensils and a large number of books in the Tibetan, Mongolian and Chinese languages will be exhibited at the Roerich Museum, 315 West 105th Street.

World Churchmen Open Presbyterian Council in Boston

Reformed Churches' Quadrennial Session Represents 8,670,500 Members

A group of 350 churchmen from all parts of the world has gathered in Boston for the thirteenth meeting of the Council of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System. The council is held every four years and at present represents 42,243 congregations, with a membership of 8,670,500.

The first day of the session was devoted to a series of preliminary committee meetings, including separate sessions of the eastern and western sections of the council. The meetings will be held at the First Presbyterian Church edifice.

The program is devoted largely to consideration of religious questions in various parts of the world. Problems pertaining to education, the youth and the home, the development of foreign missions and various aspects of international relations will be considered.

In addition to the delegates from the Presbyterian churches in the United States and Canada, there are representatives at the council from Scotland, England, Wales, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Germany, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Italy, Lithuania, Holland, South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

FIRST MOVIE SITE MARKED BY TABLET

Pittsburgh 'Nickelodeon' Commemorated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The birth of the fourth largest industry in the United States has been commemorated with the unveiling here by the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society of a bronze tablet, marking the site of the first theater in the world devoted wholly to the showing of motion pictures.

The theater is the Nickelodeon, founded in June, 1905, by the late John P. Harris, one-time State Senator. Carl E. Milliken, formerly Governor of Maine, was the chief speaker.

SENATE ALTERS SECRECY RULES AFTER 140 YEARS

Nominations and Treaties May Be Debated Openly and Voting Disclosed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Senate has finally modified its long-contested secrecy rules.

Those leading the movement for revision of these regulations strove for complete elimination. They were unable, however, to put through this program, and had to be content with an amelioration.

Under the new arrangement, formulated by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, as a substitute proposal, the Senate will consider all executive nominations and treaties in open session, unless the chamber by a majority vote in closed session determines otherwise.

Proponents of publicity advocated the complete abolition of the executive session in any form and the publication of all roll calls. While unsuccessful in this endeavor, they did succeed in incorporating in the revision a stipulation removing the injunction of secrecy that has ruled heretofore on Senators against making known how they balloted.

Norris Amendment Defeated

The test on complete publicity came on a motion by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, providing for official publication of all roll calls in executive session. His amendment was defeated by a 39 to 34 vote. The effect of this action was relieved considerably, however, by the provision of the new rule which allows members to make known how they voted.

In rewriting its secrecy rules the Senate changed regulations governing its proceedings that have endured for 140 years. When Congress was first organized, both the House and the Senate held all sessions in secret. The House abolished secrecy after a few years, but the Senate continued to function behind closed doors for eight years. Finally the Senate decided to meet in the open except when considering nominations and treaties.

Roll Call Published

In the last session of the Seventieth Congress the Senate confirmed Roy O. West as Secretary of the Interior in an executive session. Paul R. Mallon of the United Press obtained what purported to be the roll call on the nomination and it was printed in newspapers served by his agency. A long-standing demand for the abolition of secret sessions was then voiced by the liberal members of the Senate.

This spring Mr. Mallon again obtained the secret roll call on the confirmation of Irvine L. Lenroot, to be a judge of the Customs Court of Appeals. Out of this publication and the resulting Senate and public debates grew the action that resulted in the modification of the secrecy rules.

EGYPT'S PRIME MINISTER AWARDED OXFORD D. C. L.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Mohamed Pasha Mahmud, the Prime Minister of Egypt, has arrived here on a short stay in England. The object of his visit is understood to be threefold; firstly, to get in personal touch with the new Government, in view of future negotiations, to settle the points outstanding between the two countries, particularly the question of the abolition of the capitulations.

Secondly, Mahmud Pasha wishes to prepare for the unofficial visit of King Fuad, who is due to arrive early in July, chiefly for social engagements, such as the Cowes Yachting Week. Finally, Mahmud Pasha will receive the honorary D. C. L. degree at the hands of his Alma Mater, Oxford.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Society Women Put Fashion's Ban on Liquor

(Continued from Page 1)

courage in making this innovation in Washington society met with the hearty approval of President Hoover and of all others like himself who are trying to inculcate in our people at this time a more lively sense of their individual obligations as American citizens.

Plans Nation-Wide Effort

"I am moving in the direction above indicated in my own community. My eventual desire is to form a national committee composed of local groups all over the country. We plan no spectacular crusades, no public meetings, no newspaper publicity—nothing of that sort at all.

"My thought is simply that if the people whose wealth and position clothe them with the power of example, can be induced to set an example, as Mrs. McLean is trying to do, we could be of inestimable aid to the President in carrying out his program for law observance and law enforcement by the people themselves.

"May I reiterate that anything you are good enough to write me will be treated in the strictest confidence."

Mrs. Strawbridge has received a number of replies to her letter, many of which are unqualifiedly in support of her stand. One prominent woman said that heretofore all her entertaining had been "wet," but in future no alcoholic liquors of any kind would be served.

She commended Mrs. Strawbridge's stand, and said she believed Philadelphia's representative families would co-operate in any movement to help President Hoover's law enforcement program.

Mrs. Strawbridge has sent the same letter to Chicago social leaders, and within a week similar letters will be sent to Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, San Francisco and other cities.

Presbyterian Help in Law Program Assured Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover is assured of the support of the Presbyterian church for his law observance and enforcement program. This assurance was expressed by Dr. Cleland B. McAfee of Chicago, moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly and spokesman for its new national loyalty commission.

Recalling Mr. Hoover's pronouncements on the subject, the statement prepared by Dr. McAfee to present the commission's view to the President made clear that the body officially represents the church, "whose membership numbers more than 2,000,000 and whose constituency is more than 5,000,000."

"We know of no division of sentiment in our church regarding your words of warning and challenge," it said.

"If any agency may feel responsibility for developing a spirit which finds in law a binding obligation, surely it is the church."

INDIAN INQUIRY TO CONTINUE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A resolution setting aside an additional $15,000 for use of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee in extending its investigation of the Indian Bureau into several western states during the recess was adopted by the Senate without debate.

BOGUS WHISKY RING INDICTED IN NEW YORK

Ramifications Reported to Cover Entire Nation—Many Devices Used

NEW YORK (AP)—One hundred and forty individuals and firms are under Federal indictment accused of participating in nation-wide organization for the distribution of bogus whisky equipment.

Special Treasury agents said the conspiracy was the largest that has been uncovered, with ramifications into a score of cities across the continent.

The defendants are charged with conspiracy to violate the Prohibition Act and with violation of a Federal law forbidding the attaching of spurious revenue stamps to containers of spirituous liquors.

Their stock in trade included everything needed to pack and label ordinary bootleg whisky in imitation of the product of foreign distilleries.

This included shavings from the inside of whisky barrels, used to flavor synthetic liquor, bottles blown in imitation of the containers of widely-known distilleries, labels, wrappers, corks, cases and bogus Internal Revenue stamps.

The firm of Glickstein & Terner in Brooklyn, one of those indicted, was said by federal agents to have been the headquarters of the ring. Other cities where the organization operated included Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Atlantic City, Miami, Albany, Syracuse, Providence, Woonsocket, New Haven, Hartford and Los Angeles.

Federal Officers Plan Vigorous Prosecution

WASHINGTON (AP) — Indictments against 140 individuals and firms in New York charging conspiracy to violate the national Prohibition law was said by Dr. James M. Daran, Prohibition commissioner, to be the first large scale test case against manufacturers of paraphernalia used to camouflage "sucker whisky."

Prohibition officials were elated over the case and plan to carry on their prosecution against persons and firms furnishing containers, labels, coloring matter and other articles used in placing synthetic liquor on the bootleg market.

The commissioner declared the sale of old whisky barrels, the lining of which are shaved off and sold to flavor synthetic liquor, was a distinct violation of the law.

Anglo-Americans Meet in London

Ex-Archbishop of Canterbury Opens Session for 'International Discussion'

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Lord Davidson, ex-Archbishop of Canterbury, presided here at the opening meeting of the British section of the Anglo-American Committee for "International Discussion."

The parent committee, founded in New York by Sir Henry Lunn in 1927, meets periodically to entertain leading British men and women visiting America and to hold with them informal and unreported conversations upon current national relations. The British section reciprocates for Americans visiting England.

American guests at the first London meeting were Dr. William Scarlett, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis; Prof. George Maclean, ex-director, American University Union. Among those present were Sir Henry Lunn, Lord Cecil, Lady Bryce, Lord Iddesleigh, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Maurice Amos, Admiral Mark Kerr, Wickham Steed, J. Alfred Spender, Harold MacMillan, Dr. Frederick W. Norwood and Dr. Benjamin Gregory.

Tennessee to Get $25,000,000 Plant for Air Nitrogen

American Cyanamid Company to Use Three Power Sites Just Granted by State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Holston River Power Company, subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Company, which has promised a plant near Kingsport, Tenn., to cost more than $25,000,000, has received permits for three hydro-electric sites. The permits were granted by the State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission. It was the first time in Tennessee's history that the State has formally granted a waterpower permit.

In selecting the cyanamid company subsidiary, the commission turned down a conflicting application of the Tennessee Eastern Electric Power Company, subsidiary of the Henry L. Doherty organization. The 20-page opinion and order of the commission required that work start 30 days after the Federal Power Commission "seconds" the Tennessee order.

J. O. Hammitt, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, had testified before the commission that his company does not have an electric furnace plant in the United States and that his engineers after a survey for an American plant made a favorable report on east Tennessee that "for that reason his company acquired an interest in the Hudson River Power Company, with an option to purchase the remainder of the capital stock of said company."

The commission's orders state that with other enterprises attracted the new industrial development "would likely run from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000." The permit is of special interest because the cyanamid company made unsuccessful efforts to get Muscle Shoals and because a fight was made between cyanamid and Doherty interests for Tennessee's first waterpower plum.

NEW AIRPORT IN PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Temporarily, at least, Pittsburgh will have an airport in the heart of the business district as the result of the signing by city officials and the Pittsburgh Aviation Industries Corporation of a 10-months' lease for 700 feet of the northerly wharf line of the Monongahela River.

Fort Ticonderoga

The Museum is open from May 1st to October 31st and contains a most interesting collection of relics of the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Paintings, engravings, manuscripts, weapons and uniforms.

Luncheon and tea are served in the Log House at the entrance to the Fort.

Fort Ticonderoga-on-Lake Champlain
New York

BORDER CITIES PROMISE TO AID IN ENFORCEMENT

Protest, However, the Promiscuous Use of Firearms in Hands of Officers

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—John C. Lodge, Mayor of Detroit, and mayors of Ecorse, Trenton and River Rouge, three suburban cities, have pledged co-operation of municipal authorities with federal agents in efforts to enforce prohibition and customs laws in this region. At the same time, however, the executives called attention to the necessity of safeguarding lives of innocent persons along the border.

Responding to the appeal of President Hoover, Mayor Lodge said: "Federal authorities have had, and will continue to receive the complete and wholehearted co-operation of the Detroit Police Department in their efforts to enforce customs and prohibition regulations."

"The lives of law-abiding citizens and pleasure seekers must not be endangered by promiscuous shooting either by officers or persons engaged in illicit liquor dealings," the Mayor added.

Arnold C. Frutig, Mayor of River Rouge; William R. Telfer, Mayor of Trenton, and William J. Goodell, President of Ecorse, echoed the sentiments of Mayor Lodge.

John R. Watkins, United States District Attorney at Detroit, declared that rumrunners are deliberately trying to foment friction between the United States and Canadian authorities by rumors of promiscuous shootings by customs officers and coast guardsmen in an attempt to enlist public sentiment against the river blockade.

Mr. Watkins urged the public to await the full facts before accepting rumors, and said that in all recent reports of shootings in this district no citizen engaged in "legitimate business" has been annoyed while on the river.

Hoover Request Causes Some Surprise on Border

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—President Hoover's appeal to communities along the Canadian border "to help the Treasury to prevent the systematic war being waged by international criminals against the laws of this country," caused considerable surprise in some quarters of the borderland.

Officials of cities along the international line, as well as in many others in northern New York, however, quickly promised co-operation.

John H. McGaulley of Plattsburgh, said:

"I have, within the past few months, been compelled to protest to collector Tulloch (collector of the Port of Ogdensburg) of the customs department against promiscuous uses of guns in the hands of enforcement officers.

"Collector Tulloch has promised to see that the citizens of this city have protection. Nevertheless, several shootings have occurred since that time. As to co-operation, we regard ourselves as good citizens of the United States and stand willing at any and all times to aid the President, even without being requested, in the enforcement of all laws."

Administration Criticized for Using Prohibition Fund

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Hoover Administration was criticized in the Senate by Carter Glass (Democrat), Senator from Virginia, for "submerging" the prohibition problem in its proposed law enforcement inquiry."

The Virginia Senator was the author of the $250,000 fund appropriated last session by Congress for the purpose of an inquiry under the direction of the President into prohibition.

This is the fund now being used by the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission and Mr. Glass declared that "both the President and the commission have gone as far afield as it is possible to go when they talk about reorganizing the judicial procedure."

Greek Strikers Win Pay Increase

Early Settlement With 6000 Waterfront Workers in Piræus Expected

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS — Six thousand lightermen and other waterfront workers are now on strike at Piræus.

To assure the maintenance of communications the authorities enlisted 1000 non-unionists who, although under the protection of troops, were attacked by strike sympathizers. The police thereupon fired in the air dispersing the rioters. Upon the Government's intervention the shipowners agreed to raise salaries 15 per cent or to pay by tonnage rate.

The labor union accepted the latter but refuses to change the working hours. An early settlement, however, is anticipated. Communists are alleged to have fomented the trouble. The Chamber of Deputies, meanwhile, is discussing the proposed "social defense" law.

FRENCH FAVOR EARLY ACTION ON YOUNG PLAN

German Foreign Minister Confers in Paris With Members of Cabinet

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Government wishes a conference to be called as soon as possible to take action on the Young plan, it is learned. Pointing to this is the lead given by France through announcement of the unanimous approval by ministerial council of the experts' report and the intention of seeking ratification of debt accords with interested governments.

The German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, has arrived here for conversations with Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister, and Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, which are regarded of the utmost importance. Dr. Stresemann has brought his support for an early meeting of government representatives, the setting of place and dates to be taken up immediately through diplomatic channels. With the French and German governments both in favor of the Young plan the next matter which would concern them most mutually would be evacuation of the Rhineland and this is the question on which discussion here centers.

The Quai d'Orsay viewpoint is that a commission of verification and conciliation for the demilitarized Rhineland zone which is to be set up is a direct outcome of the Locarno treaties. A small commission is proposed, one which will continue for the time allotted under the new agreement. Its authority would extend solely in this territory. This would replace the armies of occupation Sept. 1.

No disposition is found in Government circles to drag on occupation beyond this time. Evacuation, according to the Treaty of Versailles, would cease automatically in 1935, and the question is, whether Germany would accept formation and powers of the verification committee, as drawn up by the French.

Dr. Stresemann will be in a position to report at a Cabinet meeting in Berlin June 22, the result of his talks in Paris so that ground can be cleared for rapid action when a governments conference is called, and undoubtedly his hands will be strengthened through the gesture of the French Government in advocating openly at this time the experts' recommendations for reparations settlement.

PEACE PACT SUPPORT URGED BY PROFESSOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—"It is up to the people of the United States to develop all agencies that will give meaning and force to the Kellogg peace pact," it was declared by Dr. Orwyn E. Cook, professor of international relations at the University of Southern California, in a recent address before the Los Angeles City Club.

"With 6,000,000 people under arms, this world is not yet a Utopia, but within the last 10 years the nations have forged ahead as far and as rapidly as they could healthfully go on the path to peace," he said.

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PINK Salmon for sandwiches

Salmonchee Sandwich—Moisten 1 cup of cream cheese with 4 tablespoons tartar sauce and spread on 4 slices of raisin bread. Slice 8 olives and lay on cheese. Cover with thin slices of raisin bread. Mix with 1 cup of canned SALMON, 4 tablespoons tartar sauce, salt, pepper, cayenne to suit taste, and spread on top. Slice more olives and lay on salmon. Cover with slices of raisin bread. Serves 4 people.

salads

PINK Salmon Salad—Canned SALMON, chopped celery, hard boiled eggs, sliced lemon. Flake the salmon, heap it in a salad bowl with the chopped celery. Add plain French dressing. Arrange on beds of lettuce. Garnish with sliced lemons, olives and hard boiled egg. Serve with 1 slice of pickled beet. This moulded in a demi-tasse cup and turned out on lettuce bed is very attractive.

supper

Stuffed Baked Salmon—1-pound can SALMON, 1 cup soft bread crumbs, 1 cup hot mashed potato, 1 teaspoon sage, 1 cup finely chopped fat salt pork, 1 chopped onion, ½ cup chopped celery. Mix all ingredients except SALMON and moisten with liquor from the salmon. Arrange one-half the salmon on the bottom of a baking dish, cover with the stuffing, then add remainder of the salmon. Dot with bits of butter and bake. Serve with rich white sauce.

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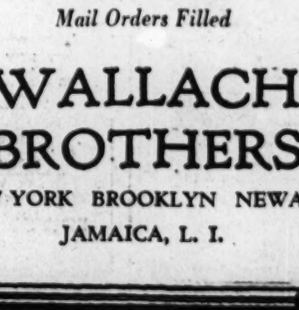
Prince of Wales tab collar to match shirts by Manhattan



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DISARMAMENT LEAD ASSIGNED TO AMERICANS

Villard Urges Nation to Set 'Magnificent Example of Being Unafraid'

How can the nations of the world make the Pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having renounced war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the nineteenth.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Immediate disarmament by the United States, regardless of the action of the other powers, and a setting of "the magnificent example of being unafraid" was advocated by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, in an interview on world peace.

Mr. Villard heartily agreed, he said, that to withhold military and monetary support from war would, in depriving nations of the two most powerful agencies for waging war, effectively minimize its possibility.

"But I go farther," he continued. "Having signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact, outlawing war, I hold the United States has not the moral right to maintain armaments, and particularly to increase them. Our action in authorizing the 15-cruiser bill has laid us open to a charge of hypocrisy. You do not swear you are not going to slay your brother and promptly buy two additional revolvers. The Kellogg Pact is worthless unless the war spirit is removed."

Mr. Villard declared that the United States Government "will go far toward bringing about peace, if it lives up in spirit to the Pact of Paris and goes on with its naval disarmament plans.

"The peace-loving man who minds his own business does not get into trouble. Our militarists usually cite for argument that he may be attacked by a robber or held up by a highwayman. I hold this does not apply with equal emphasis to nations, for the most discredited and useless thing in the world today is force and there are no robber nations.

"I am wholly in accord with President Coolidge's statement, made to the American Legion, that no amount of preparedness ever kept a country out of war or insured it victory when war came.

Situation in 1893

Illustrating the practicability of disarmament, Mr. Villard said:

"For almost 100 years preceding 1893, the United States was without armament of any kind, save in war time. We had a force of some 25,000 troops and a fleet of wooden vessels that were relics of the Civil War. We had a handful of military officers and no general staff. Yet then there were no war scares, no talk of war, no patriotic leagues demanding armaments. Our natural resources were certainly as great then as now, yet they were never menaced nor harmed. We had no foreign wars except of our own making.

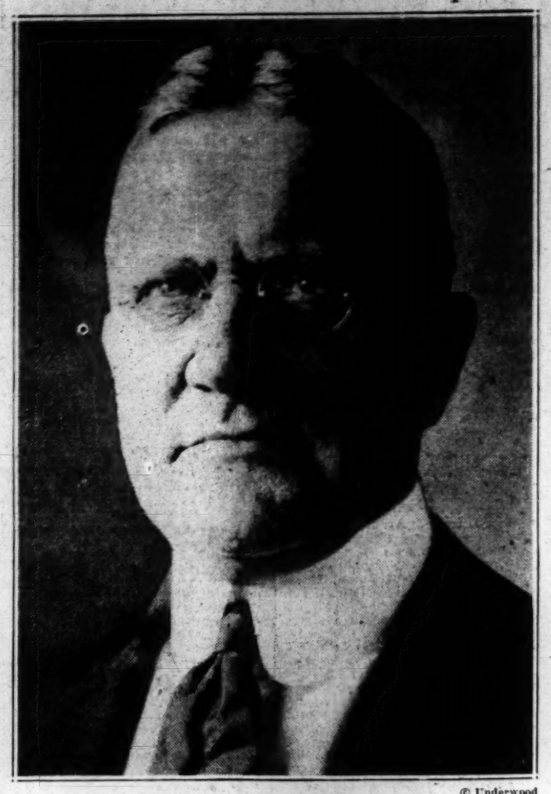
"In so far as the United States is concerned, my remedy for warmindedness is immediate disarmament, regardless of the action of the other powers, to a parallel status with that of 1893. This would mean an army for police purposes only, trained only for the maintenance of domestic order, not for invasion. It would mean reduction of the fleet to a size serviceable only for humanitarian purposes; that is to say, for relieving and retrieving Americans caught in domestic crises in foreign countries.

"In short, the way to disarm is to disarm."

Mr. Villard said he believed the American people were peace-minded and that under the proper leadership they would prove an active force to this end.

Friendship With Mrs. Eddy Recalled by Senator Moses

Senior Senator From New Hampshire



GEORGE H. MOSES © Underwood

(Continued from Page 1)

tive. I used to say that she was exactly the sort of woman I should have liked my grandmother to have been.

"She was earnest, sincere, cultivated. I don't mean she had that basic culture that is gained from a college course. In her days there were few, if any, colleges for women. But she had native ability, supplemented by a good common school training, and the educational guidance of New England clergymen, prominent educators, and a brother who, entering public life via the law office of Franklin Pierce, might have gone far but for his untimely passing.

"Moreover, she was naturally of an intellectual type, and during the days when I knew her was constantly extending her mental horizons by reading and study. I sat through one of her classes once at her invitation, and while I am not, and never was, a Christian Scientist, I was impressed by her grasp of metaphysical problems and the clarity with which she expressed her convictions.

Member of Notable Class

"It has always been a reason for profound gratitude on my part that I was a member of that class. It was the last one she ever taught, held in 1898, and for many reasons was esteemed by her as peculiarly notable. It had enrolled in it students from Canada, England and Scotland, and as it numbered exactly 70, she liked to draw the parallel between it and the 70 disciples whom the Master sent out to preach and to heal throughout the land of Palestine.

"In addition to my observation of her as the teacher of this class I had been able to be of service when there appeared to be danger that the development of the State Fair Grounds near her house at Pleasant View might affect the latter unfavorably. In her endeavors to adjust the matter I was impressed by her reasonableness, restraint and serenity.

"Indeed, she was always the most reasonable of women—that, and an invariable serenity, were her chief characteristics.

"Her family was of good old New England stock—the sort that does not lend itself to pretense or hypocrisy. She may have been mistaken in some of her convictions—or right for all I can say—but one thing is sure, and that is that her convictions were her own, not borrowed, but worked out arduously by her own mental efforts.

Proved Her Competency

"I had long known her before the effort was made to prove her mentally incompetent—unable to handle her own affairs. You doubtless recall the case. There was evidence and legal argument a-plenty, but what really settled the case was her own testimony before the three masters to whom the case was referred.

"Edgar A. Aldrich, a district judge, had appointed three associates to conduct the inquiry with him. She appeared and sustained a most searching inquisition, at her own home. It was an ordeal before which any woman might have shrunk—certainly one which none not equipped with a keen intellect and ready wit could have undergone with success.

But her responses to the inquiries put to her, her composed attitude, her clear comprehension of the position in which she was placed, and the quiet and convincing way in which she defended herself made an indelible impression on those coldly legal minds.

"After that episode nobody around Concord ever ventured to question Mrs. Eddy's complete sanity, nor the entire sincerity of her convictions.

"I hear that some of those who have been attacking the Christian Science organization have turned their guns on Mrs. Eddy. I can only say that if they had lived in Concord when she did, and had known her as I knew her, they would not question her sincerity of conviction, her honesty or her ability to express her views in clear, straightforward English of her own.

"At one time I used to aid her in preparing matter for publication and my knowledge of her power of self-expression, and the wide range of her reading and information is, therefore, at first hand and exact.

Punctilious in Use of Words

"She was punctilious, even finicky in her choice of language. I remember once sending back a paper she had written with some suggestions as to a change in adjectives. When it returned to me for the printer it bore evidence that she had tried each of my suggestions and rejected them all in favor of another adjective which was clearly just the right word. It is impossible for one who worked with her as I did to credit any charges of slovenly work or borrowed thoughts.

"You won't expect me to accept her theories, but you can quote me as saying that I believe them to have been her own, alike in substance and expression."

In 1906, when a savage and unjustified journalistic attack was made upon Mrs. Eddy, Senator Moses, then editor of the Concord Monitor and Statesman, was among the neighbors and fellow-townsmen of Mrs. Eddy who united in affidavits testifying to her high social and business character, and to the effect that she at that time was conducting her business affairs herself, driving out daily, and receiving bankers and other business associates.

At that time Mr. Moses declared that he had more than 100 letters from Mrs. Eddy in her own handwriting, which he now possesses, many dealing with printing and publication matters which he had performed for her, and all of which showed the possession of a clear and active mind.

Today, after the lapse of more than two decades, Senator Moses looks back upon his friendship for Mrs. Eddy and the confidence that she reposed in him as among the most happy features of an interesting life spent so largely in public service. He repeatedly declared in conversation his high appreciation of her intellectual honesty and sincerity, and her capacity for dealing with the affairs of the world.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS WARNS NEWSPAPERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The North Carolina Press Association, in session here, was warned at its opening session by Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer and Secretary of the Navy during the Wilson Administration, that newspapers will not survive the competition of the radio and moving pictures unless they turn from their present tendency toward standardization.

Mr. Daniels predicted the collapse of those newspapers which fail to maintain their individuality and prove a "vital and unstandardized force in carrying on government and fostering the interests of the community."

Indian Commission Resumes Labors in London Session

Delhi Legislative Assembly Is Represented by Members of Central Committee

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new phase in the statutory inquiry on Indian constitutional reform was begun in the House of Lords, when the commission under Sir John Simon, representing the British Parliament and the Indian Central Committee representing the Legislative Assembly in Delhi, held its first joint session for taking evidence.

Hitherto these two bodies have been carrying on their investigations separately. Now they are to pool the results of their labors, already extending over more than a year. The witnesses examined by them on the opening day were Sir Claud Jacob and Stuart Kelson Brown, both India Office experts, who gave evidence upon the much-disputed question of the share Indians should take in any reconstruction of the military forces of India necessitated by the alterations in civil governmental control.

In the meanwhile some further reports have been submitted, including a supplementary memorandum from the Anglo-Indian Association in London. It urges the provision of a safeguard in any new legislation, providing that in specified departments and grades of the government service, the proportion borne by the number of Anglo-Indians (persons of mixed European and Indian extraction) actually employed to the total number employed, shall not fall below the proportion which the number actually employed bore to total on Jan. 1, 1929; also that the Central Government should accept the full responsibility of securing for the Anglo-Indian an education that will enable him to play the best part as a citizen.

CONVENTION FOR BALTIMORE

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—Baltimore has won next year's convention of the national body of the junior order of United American Mechanics. Omer G. Stubbs of Kentucky was nominated to be national councilor.

CHURCH-STATE PACT IN MEXICO CABLED TO POPE

Accord Reached by Bishops and President Awaits Vatican Sanction

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Government and emissaries of the Vatican have agreed upon a basis of settlement of the Mexican religious controversy. Approval of the Pope is all that is needed to make the agreement effective and permit an order from the Roman Catholic bishops, returning the priests to Mexican churches.

The settlement, as arrived at by President Portes Gil and Monsignor Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, archbishop of Michoacan, and Bishop Pascual Diaz of Tabasco, with Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador, as intermediary, does not involve constitutional changes, but is merely a broader interpretation of the religious laws and their constitutional background.

Accord Like One With Calles

The agreement is similar, if not, indeed, identical, to that reached last year in negotiations between President Calles and Archbishop Ruiz, which had their beginning in a secret meeting in the old fortress at San Juan de Ulua, an island in the harbor of Vera Cruz.

Vatican approval at that time was delayed, and in July the assassination of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-elect, with ensuing charges of Roman Catholic participation, complicated the entire situation.

The present settlement was reached in the course of conferences between Mr. Morrow and President Portes Gil, and the American Ambassador and the two Mexican bishops, June 17. A cablegram containing its terms was sent to Pope Pius at Vatican City, with the expectation of sanction or disapproval within two or three days.

Morrow's Part Revealed

The Ambassador's part in the negotiations emerged from the secret into the more or less open during its final stages, when he held long conferences with the bishops and with the President. There is a widespread popular belief in Mexico that he paved the way also for the preliminary negotiations.

A high authoritative source here stated that unless the Vatican ratifies the present settlement, and acts quickly on it, there is not much possibility that anything further will be accomplished toward settlement for some time to come.

Vatican sanction of the agreement will be followed immediately, it is believed here, by governmental announcement of the accord. Archbishop Ruiz, as Mexican primate, would then instruct the bishops to order the Mexican clergy to return to the churches, from which they have been absent since August, 1926, when they were instructed by the episcopate to withdraw in protest at enforcement of the religious laws.

Austria Surprised at Briand Report on Secret Arming

Press Repudiates Possibility of Any Military Combination With Germany

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The report to the League of Nations from Aristide Briand in his capacity as president of the Ambassadors' Conference at Paris, regarding Austria's alleged secret stores of war material, secret forces, and so forth has been received here with great surprise.

All the newspapers repudiate any possibilities of an Austro-German military combination, pointing out that Austria has not even a military attaché in Berlin, and that whatever production of arms is going on is known to the entente powers.

The Neues Weiner Tageblatt says: "Public opinion will be astonished at this report. The alleged co-operation with Germany's military authorities is simply fantastic. All we can take seriously in the report is the reference to Austria's peaceful mentality."

Those familiar with Austrian conditions while deprecating the existence of armed forces, such as the home defense force and the Republican defense force know that these are harmful to internal peace, but that no combination of foreign conditions are likely to cause them to cooperate while the reference to Austria's possible creation of a new army in six to eight months is felt too absurd, when most of the neighbor states have large armies able in a few hours to occupy all strategic positions.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY PROVIDES AIR MARKERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—For guidance of airplane pilots the Pennsylvania Railroad is having letters 10 feet high painted in orange on a black background on roofs of many of its stations and other suitable buildings giving the names of cities in which they are located and the distance and direction to the nearest airport. These signs are designed to be visible from 4000 feet on clear days.

The communities where signs are being located were selected by William P. MacCracken Jr. of Chicago, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

ITALIAN PLANES IN BLACK SEA CAUSE COMMENT

Breach of Treaty of Lausanne Seen in Friendly Visit of Air Fleet

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The friendly visit of a fleet of Italian seaplanes to the Black Sea has involved Italy in a breach of the Treaty of Lausanne which has aroused considerable interest in League circles and is expected to be made the subject of official comment by the Straits Commission at Constantinople whose duty it is to see the military and naval air provisions of the treaty duly observed.

According to the Straits Convention which forms part of the Lausanne settlement the "maximum force which any one power may send through the Straits into the Black Sea is not to be greater than that of the most powerful fleet o fthe Littoral Powers of the Black Sea existing in that sea at the time of passage." It is understood that the Italian Air Squadron, now in those waters, totals 35 seaplanes, whereas the strongest local naval air force—Soviet Russia's—musters not more than 21.

It is further remarked that the Italians journeyed to the Black Sea in two divisions, one of 21 sea planes and the other of 14, traveling different routes thus giving the appearance of having realized their posiion and trying to get around the difficulty by dividing their force in two.

GIFT OF $1,500,000 GOES TO CORNELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—A gift of $1,500,000 has just been made to Cornell University to aid in the establishment of a graduate center for research. The gift is contingent on the university's obtaining a similar amount.

The sum represents the first step toward the realization of a plan requring addition of approximately $9,000,000 to the resources of the university.

OIL ON PUBLIC LANDS

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur said that after a careful study of all factors involved in the handling of the public domain in relation to conservation of oil the Interior Department does not contemplate recommending a change of President Hoover's order withdrawing public lands from oil prospecting.

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General Dawes and Ramsay MacDonald Lay Basis for Further Naval Reduction

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion could better bring the respective public sentiments into the acceptance of a necessary working compromise between "political expediency and economic principles.

"His plan was thus for each nation to set its experts to prepare 'yardsticks' by which to measure the fighting power of each fleet—paying regard to tonnage, gun-power, armor, speed, steaming radius and the rest of it.

"It will then be the task of statesmen," he continued, "to find a compromise between the probably varying 'yardsticks.' And when a common basis of calculation is found an agreement can be based on it."

Mr. MacDonald's statement does not go into details, but it shows the British Government is prepared to co-operate in the most cordial manner. Referring to his conversation with General Dawes, he said: "We did not meet to threaten other nations, to dominate other peoples, nor, indeed, did we meet to form alliances and pacts. We have no intention of presenting to other nations an accomplished fact which they can take or leave.

"A more genuine, human and democratic spirit prevailed in Logie House on that Sunday afternoon. We met, inspired by the hope that it might be instrumental in preparing a board, round which other nations might ultimately sit in co-operative fellowship, stuying the arts and ways of peace."

Mr. MacDonald also referred to the suggested visit to the United States to confer with President Hoover. He made it clear that he regards the proposal favorably but said that an exchange of opinions would be necessary as to the most suitable time for such a visit.

General Dawes's and Mr. MacDonald's statements have met with an immediate response. Sir Austen Chamberlain, ex-Foreign Secretary, replying to General Dawes's speech, made what, coming from an ex-Foreign Secretary representing a political party recently defeated at the polls, is regarded as a surprisingly hopeful admission that his successor in office might succeed where he had failed.

Press Comments Cordial

"I have great confidence," he said, "that the difficulties of detail and adjustment which have hitherto separated our two nations on this naval question will be solved by the use of that new yardstick, of which the President of the United States has spoken and of which you have spoken again tonight."

Press comment here is entirely cordial and in some cases enthusiastic.

The Daily Herald (Labor) describes the Dawes proposal as a "business proposition," and says: "It will be treated here as a business proposition. And there should be no doubt that the two governments will be able to do business. For—and this is new in the history of naval or military rivalries—human nature is with them. For the first time there is an active desire on both sides not for superiority but for friendship and assured peace in which superiority or inferiority—or indeed navies at all—become irrelevant and unimportant."

The Times says: "The world sanction for which General Dawes asks is ideally right and is in practice essential. At the same time, it is the British and American peoples with whom the hopes of progress primarily rest and whose responsibilities are by far the largest. Their failure to agree, as continental critics have been justified in saying, has halted, and until it is amended will continue to halt disarmament.

Accepted Naval Equality

"Yet they have accepted naval equality in principle. It is for both, as General Dawes described it, a principle 'sacred and inviolate.' Round this principle the hopes of disarmament revolve. It is they, first of all, who can demonstrate that the Kellogg pact has in truth and fact begun revolving in an international relationship and it is they who have the most reason and the easiest means to prove it."

The Daily Chronicle, Liberal, says: "General Dawes is no armchair critic; his past success is his strongest credential. Nor is he dealing with the British Premier for the first time, for it was Mr. MacDonald who championed the Dawes plan at the London Conference. Let us hope that the new Dawes plan will be equally fortunate. The British and American peoples have the same wish—to banish all naval disagreement. Only then can they bring their joint weight to bear on the still more pivotal peace problem—that of land disarmament in Europe."

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, says: "General Dawes addressed to the whole nation an appeal to which it will very willingly listen."

Chief Points in Speeches Made by Gen. Dawes and British Premier on World Peace

DAWES

Naval reduction—a step so important to the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind.

On statesmen lies the duty of peace-making.

Use of yardstick will not invite peril from extreme pacifists and extreme militarists.

Question is how best to adjust methods of negotiations in accord with the laws of human nature.

Agreement on naval reduction of outstanding importance.

MACDONALD

We found each other taking the same general views on world peace.

As to the wide world purpose of what is known as the Anglo-American conversations, I hope that neither the large states nor the small ones will have any doubt that they are not exclusive—they are inclusive.

The mighty republic across the Atlantic will enter into no European entanglements and alliances, but no one ought to suspect that it will decline to serve the common interests of peace and democracy.

Full Text of General Dawes's Speech Delivered at the Pilgrims' Banquet in London

LONDON (AP)—The following is the full text of General Dawes's speech:

We are in a period when mankind emerged from its greatest cataclysm—the World War—is lifting its eyes from the darkness of the past toward the sunlight of international peace and tranquillity. It is the era of effort for world construction—moral and material.

The ratification of the Kellogg peace treaty, which is the agreed upon expression of a world intention, has one of its first effects in a pronounced change in the form of international discussion of the world's peace. The closing of the discussion upon the form of the expression of the principle and the inception of the discussion of the practical methods by which to make it effective, prove the existence of the general determination to make the treaty not a mere gesture, but the foundation of an era of peace on earth and good will toward men.

The matter of first importance at the present time is that the friends of the world's peace move unitedly toward that objective with a clear understanding among themselves that any effort which is not a united effort is liable to be ineffective and tending toward disintegration.

Avoiding Confusion

To avoid confusion and delay endangering their common objective, they now should not only unitedly consider what steps should be taken toward it, but the order in which those steps are to be taken.

The importance of an early agreement on naval reduction by nations is outstanding at the present time and it would seem to be the next step to be taken toward world peace.

As to any other controverted questions between any nations; or between Great Britain and the United States, their future peaceful settlement either way will not be endangered by the cessation of an enormously expensive naval competition in progress during their discussion.

Congress has already by law committed the United States to an immediate naval program involving over $250,000,000 giving, however, to the President the power to suspend it in the event of an international agreement for the limitation of naval armament.

Cost of Program

On May 31 last the Secretary of State of the United States said: "I have in my possession a memorandum from the director of the budget showing the cost of the program commended by the navy department in case the policy of naval reduction which the President advocated is not adopted. That memorandum shows that the authorized and contemplated naval program for the construction of new ships alone amounts to $1,170,000,000.

"When it is borne in mind that the foregoing figures involve the construction program of only one nation, and that if it proceeds other nations will be impelled to follow suit, the burden of unproductive expenditure which will be imposed upon the economic world during the next 15 years can to a certain extent be realized."

Change in Method

My address tonight concerns itself with suggestions as to a change in method for future negotiations for naval disarmament.

Agreement upon a method of negotiation must concern, from the very beginning, all interested naval powers and should have not a partial but a world sanction. While in the course of the discussion I may refer to the principle of equality of naval power as between Great Britain and the United States, it is because the outcome of previous conferences shows that this is the agreed policy of both governments.

My theme is what measure of procedure had best be adopted to translate a policy of naval reduction into a fixed agreement between the nations—a step so important to the peace of the world and the happiness hereafter of mankind.

Edmund Burke in his "Observations on a late Publication on the present state of the nation" once made a profound remark about politics which he could have made with equal truth of law, of government systems, and of dealings with international relations of all kinds, including methods of negotiation for reparations settlements, or reduction in naval armament.

Adjusting to Human Nature

"Politics," said he, "ought to be adjusted not to human reasonings, but to human nature, of which the reason is but a part and by no means the greatest part."

The long time which elapsed after the ending of the great war before a proper method of negotiation for reparations settlements was evolved was because the first method was adjusted to human reasoning and not to human nature.

That method was to have the recommended settlement prepared by the continuing and concurrent work of economic experts and statesmen combined.

Since the reparations settlement involved, in each one of the nations interested, both an economic and a political problem, it was reasonable to suppose that it would be best determined by the joint effort of statesmen and economists working together.

This futile effort continued so long before its abandonment that all Europe was brought to the brink of economic and political chaos. And then only, in the latter part of 1925, did the reparations commission as an experiment decide upon the separate formation of the first committee of experts.

Expedient Proves Successful

This expedient, viewed at that time as almost hopeless by most economists and entirely so by all politicians—then designated by one great member of the reparations commission as the "prescription of a bill for an earthquake"—proved successful.

The formation of that committee was not a triumph of intellect—it was a triumph of despair. It was adopted because nothing else had worked. Its success was due to its unconscious but proper adjustment to the law of human nature.

What happened thereafter demonstrated that by accident the world had discovered that the proper method of settling an international problem, involving a separate economic and political problem in each country, was to use independent experts whose suggestions involved their interpretation of the correct and fundamental economic principles involved in the situation; their formula then to be handed over to statesmen who reinforced by the general public confidence in the impartiality of expert opinion, could better bring the respective public sentiments into acceptance of the necessary wording of the compromise between political expediency and economic principles.

Statesmen and Economists

In committees formerly composed of collaborating statesmen and economists, the economists had always stood rigidly for conclusions endangering the statesmen and the acceptance of the plan, and the statesmen for conclusions which would stultify the economists and endanger the success of the plan.

Under such circumstances the arrival of a constructive compromise was well-nigh impossible. The method was not adjusted to the law of human nature.

Economic and technical problems are one thing—governmental and political problems are another.

The rigid attitude and determined expressions of international economic and technical specialists, as to the inviolability and sacredness of technical principle, is perhaps praiseworthy, but we must remember that these expressions are always incident to a doubtful embodiment of them in a personal interpretation of their applicability to international political situations, of which experts are not always competent diagnosticians.

For six years after the war the unhappy reparations commission, besides its other misfortunes, was surrounded by an army of ecomonic experts representing different nations interested in the problem. These experts delivered innumerable written ultimatums as to the correct economic principles which underlay their divergent recommendations, which filled vast untouched libraries and molded in the unruffled dust.

Experts' Disagreement

The disagreements of these experts with each other swearing devotion to infallible principles, were as complete and overwhelming as those which characterized the deliberations of supposedly less worthy, entirely confused, but fully as determined politicians and statesmen.

I remember during the last two weeks of deliberation on the part of the first committee of experts appointed by the reparations commission that, as the inside expert committee was laboring with the formulation of its conclusions, almost all of them more or less the result of a compromise, they faced a snowstorm of protesting papers filled with voluminous but disagreeing advice of outside experts removed from the field of negotiations.

Method of Negotiations

What I have said has a most direct bearing upon the question of the method of conducting the great negotiations for naval disarmament soon justly to occupy the attention of the world.

The question is how best to adjust the methods of negotiation to accord with the laws of human nature so that a successful outcome so vital to the welfare of the world, may not be unnecessarily endangered.

International naval reduction is a task the successful accomplishment of which requires co-operative employment of two distinctly unrelated talents—that of naval technical experts and of statesmen.

Important as is a preliminary expert examination of economists to report to statesmen on an international problem involving both an economic and political phase, it is even more important where naval technicians and statesmen confront a problem involving both a technical and a political phase.

But here we must keep in mind the law of human nature. In the case of a preliminary use of economic experts, their prime objective is a formula which will recognize the dominance of economic law, and the success of a statesman in reaching the second objective of accommodating the expert formula to the political conditions in the respective countries is something as much desired by the economic experts as by the statesmen themselves.

Economic Experts' Committee

That later achievement only will crown with success the preliminary expert effort. This attitude has recently been twice demonstrated. So anxious was the first economic committee of experts—the reparations commission in 1924—that their report should be the basis of a successful settlement that they were engaged continually during their work in adjusting the form of their statement to the expected political repercussion.

It was their constant endeavor to frame their conclusions in such language as would make them easily understood and be as inoffensive from a political standpoint as was possible, this effort to adjust economic necessity to political expediency led them to many collateral individual conferences for advice from European statesmen during their work.

As a result, when the report of the first committee of experts was delivered to the statesmen of the London conference, the latter found it unnecessary to change the plan but only to supplement it by collateral international agreements relating to it, making it politically acceptable to all the nations concerned.

World-Important Report

And thus it was with the world-important report of the second committee of experts just completed. It was their intense desire to have a constructive outcome of their work, as much because the work itself was a diplomatic as well as an expert employment, that led them to consult constantly with leading European statesmen during their epoch-making labors.

This desire on the part of these economic committees accorded with the law of human nature.

But in the case of naval technical experts, working for a formula for naval equality, the law of human nature runs contrary to such an attitude.

It would be vastly more difficult, other things being equal, for a mixed commission of navy technicians and statesmen to agree on a plan for naval disarmament than for a mixed commission of economists and statesmen to agree upon a reparations settlement, practically impossible as history has shown the latter to be.

Abstract Naval Equality

A naval expert is qualified to define accurately the principles which should determine abstract naval equality. But the law of human nature decrees that his opinion is relatively not as safe in a program which he formulates as a practical interpretation of these principles applied to a partial destruction of his own navy.

The proper pride of a naval officer's life is his navy. His whole professional career impels him to think of a navy only in terms of victory.

He not only instinctively feels, but he is rightly taught to feel, that he must strive not for equal navies, but for a superior navy.

It is difficult for him to forget that with a superior navy, victory is probable—with an equal navy, doubtful, with an inferior navy, almost hopeless.

Other things being equal, I fear no naval officer inherently favors equality. The naval officer has his duty to perform to his state, and it is primarily to secure it against attack. He therefore trusts to his ships and his armament.

It is the duty of the statesman to remove from his state the danger of attack.

Upon the later primarily lies the duty of peacemaking, and in these negotiations he must hold the initiative. He is the one to build up the new order and to start the new policy, guided as he goes by the advice of those competent and patriotic naval experts who serve him.

What differences there are in their respective duties can be coordinated into a policy of statesmanship, and that, and that alone, is what I have in mind in what I now say. I have no knowledge of the qualifications and records of any naval officers heretofore engaged in these negotiations, or acquaintance with them. I am concerned only that the methods under which this work is to be done, whoever may do it, shall be adjusted with the laws of human nature.

Naval Experts' Contribution

At the beginning of the work, the contribution of the naval experts to the problem should be a definition of abstract equality. It is certainly possible for naval experts to arrive at a definition for the evaluation of the fighting strength of ships—thus, for instance, one might find a yardstick with which to determine the military value of individual ships. These ships might differ in displacement, size of guns, age, speed and other characteristics, and yet such an agreed, properly weighted value might be given to each of these different characteristics as to make it possible to compare, for example, the cruiser fleets or combined fleets of the two navies, and establish a parity between them.

Proper Sense of Responsibility

If the naval experts rise to a proper sense of their responsibility, the use by statesmen of their yardstick will not be one which will invite peril from those extreme pacifists and extreme militarists who form the "lunatic fringe."

But again in connection with the method of preparing the naval yardstick, let us consider the law of human nature. Should a commission composed of the representatives of each navy concerned meet to reach an agreement upon this yardstick, they would be asked to agree upon something, the use of which will reduce in number the idols of their hearts—the ships of their navies. I am casting no reflection here upon naval officers when speaking of the law of human nature; the method of arriving influences actions of all mankind, learned or ignorant, good or bad, rich or poor, skilled or unskilled, great or humble, old or young, of every race and nationality of the world.

I have already spoken of the fallibility and the lack of agreement of expert and economic opinion as exemplified by the experience of the reparations negotiations. I will say frankly that from a commission of naval experts of the respective nations meeting together and called to evolve a final definition of the naval yardstick, I personally should expect a failure to agree. It would seem that to adjust to human nature the method of arriving at naval reduction, each government might separately obtain from their respective naval experts their definition of the yardstick and then, the inevitable compromise between these differing definitions, which will be expressed in the final fixation of the technical yardstick, should be made by a committee of statesmen of the nations, reinforced from the beginning by these separate expressions of abstract technical naval opinion and able again to seek further naval advice if necessary before the final fixation.

These statesmen should further be the ones to draw up for the world the terms of the final agreement upon naval reduction which should be couched in those simple terms understandable to the ordinary man on the street, which, while the pet aversion of the casuist, are the highest expression of true statesmanship, that final agreement, covering the quantitative dispositions, will go to the nations for approval or rejection.

If this should be the outcome, let those entrusted with the last draft of the conclusions of the last conference be men born with the faculty of clear and concise statements, for that document must appeal to the composite will of the peoples of the nations, and in order to make a proper appeal it must be read generally and understood. There again we remember the operations of the law of human nature and will hope that in these men the temptation to show erudition will be subordinated to writing that which, while covering the cause, may be understood by their audience. A clear statement of the case, understandable by all, should mean success.

And here let me anticipate possible comments to those whom we have always with us on both sides of the ocean—the social purveyors of the trivial in international discussion who talk so continually about good relations and do so little to forward them. In all I have said tonight I intend nothing in derogation to the absolute necessity for consideration and presentation of the naval side of this question by its ablest experts the world over, and on the other hand, nothing in derogation to the absolute necessity of bringing to the political side of it the highest qualities of statesmanship which the world can provide; but to properly solve the problem we must adopt the methods which bring the full weight of both of these classes of men to bear upon it without their unnecessary collisions during the first formulation period when they are properly con-

(Continued on Page 6, Column .)

THE MONITOR READER

Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.

1. At a silversmith's factory in London.
2. "Think great things, work hard, and make other people want you."
3. "We did not find the check."
4. Spain.
5. Only one-sixteenth of an inch larger in diameter than the present ball.

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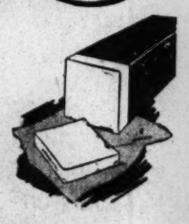
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You'll love its rich, fresh flavor—different because it is made from pure, sweet table cream.
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March's
Smoked Ham
10 to 12 pounds
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Sliced Bacon in ½ lb packages at 35 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over.
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Vegetable Soup, Rolls or Crackers	15c
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Wire and we'll make ticket reservations for you to theaters, concerts or sporting events. Surroundings here are quiet, restful, although downtown Detroit is practically at the door. Rooms Servidor-equipped. Write for motor routes direct to the hotel. Look for green sign on roof. Cars promptly cared for by attendants. Rates: $3 a day and up.
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Mackie's Scotch Oatcakes
These Oatcakes are made from the finest Midlothian Oatmeal by methods of our own. Oatmeal has always been regarded as one of the most wholesome and nourishing of our "Foods," and Midlothian as the place where the finest Oats in the world are grown.
Mackie's Oatcakes for flavour are unique—with Fresh Butter they are a Perfect Food.

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J. W. MACKIE & SONS LTD.
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Your car's original beauty once again revealed
I-SIS makes it easy for you to give your car a beauty-bath. It quickly penetrates beneath the dirt and grime—and loosens the dull coating so that you may wipe it away without great effort. Leaves a smooth, glossy finish which is not receptive to flying dust.
I-SIS is a high quality polish recommended by four leading manufacturers of high-priced cars. No other polish is better suited to preserve and protect the rich, beautiful colors of the modern car.
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Ask for I-SIS at your service station or auto accessory dealers. If they cannot supply you, mail coupon with $1.00 for pint bottle, or 25 cents for trial bottle.
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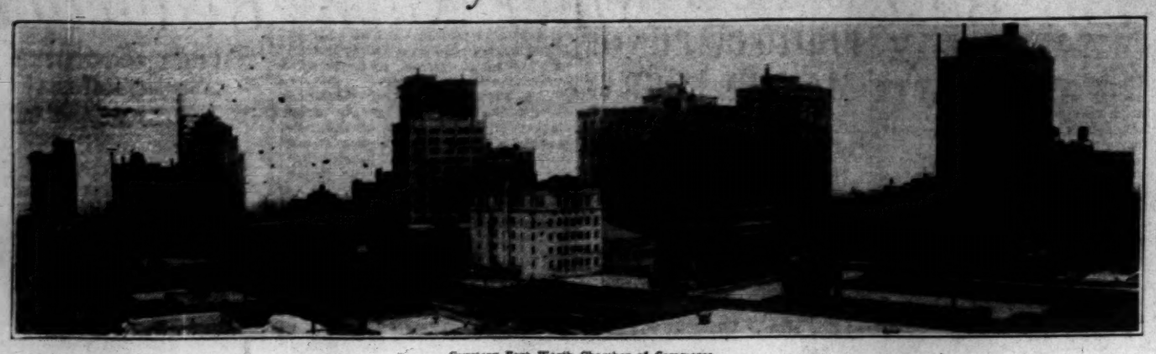
Sky Lines Make Good 'Yardsticks' for Measuring Growth of Fort Worth and Dallas



Courtesy Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce

Courtesy Dallas Chamber of Commerce

Dallas and Fort Worth Both Win by Setting Pace for Each Other

Neighbors Sprint Into Ranks of Great Cities in Race Which Knows No Hindmost—Each Is Capital of a Texas 'Empire'—Rivalry Begins in Baseball

By TULLY NETTLETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENTON, Tex.—The dateline cannot indicate the actual, or at least intended, character of this article. It is a story about Forth Worth and Dallas, Tex.—or Dallas and Fort Worth if you live in Dallas—and perforce must be written in neutral territory.

Once a visitor came to Dallas and Fort Worth or Fort Worth and Dallas, if you prefer—curious to learn how two such large cities, one claiming a population of 300,000 and the other 200,000, could grow up so close together—they are within 35 miles of each other in a part of the country which ordinarily supports only one such metropolis in 200 or 300 miles.

"There must be some wonderful kind of co-operation between these two cities for them both to grow so," he said. "What is it? How does it work?"

"Listen, stranger," replied a Fort Worthian, "the way these cities co-operate is by each one setting such a fast pace that the other one has to hustle to keep up."

Where Rivalry Begins

Their rivalry, a Dallas man explained, begins in rooting for their respective baseball teams, and ends—well, no one has found just where it ends.

Actually, one learns, the reason there is a Dallas and a Fort Worth is much the same as the reason there is a New York and a Chicago. There is an East Texas and a West Texas, each a comfortably large territory, for down here Texas is defined as consisting of all of North America except a small part set aside for the United States and Canada, and it extends so far south that people of Brownsville are reputed to refer to residents of Fort Worth as Yankees.

Moreover, there is all the contrast of east and west in the very make-up of the two cities. Dallas is smartly metropolitan. It is all business; it goes in for style shows and snappy service. Fort Worth, though much grown up from its "cow town" days, still delights in the breezy democracy of the prairie. Nowhere is it more easy to get acquainted. It is the comfortable kind of a city where a street car will stop to let you off in the middle of a block if you have missed your corner.

Cattle, oil and grain make Fort Worth. In Dallas it is cotton, commerce and finance. While each has some of the qualities of the other, this contrast in their outstanding characteristics makes the neighbors in some degree complementary, each contributing to and profiting from the progress of the other.

Both have transportation and manufacturing, though Fort Worth claims the edge on the latter. In population, one accustomed to judging the size of cities by the thickness of their telephone books will award the palm to Dallas, and Fort Worth acquiesces in this.

$6,000,000,000 (Correct) Markets

Dallas has reached the stage where it talks of $6,000,000,000 (correct) markets, for this is the estimated annual buying power of the four southwestern states for which Dallas is becoming in a large degree a distributing center. Its wholesale business in 1928 amounted to $882,000,000, placing it fifteenth among the cities of the United States in this respect. Banking and insurance have gravitated here, too, for this is the seat of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Eleventh District.

Like Memphis, Dallas is also the "largest inland cotton market" in the United States—take your choice. Its cotton firms handled 3,000,000 bales of lint last year, or more than half the crop of by far the largest cotton-growing state in the Union.

And Dallas has other attractions. For example, one of its several fine hotel dining rooms, decorated with Fifth Avenue elegance and taste, regales the diner not merely with music but with that luxury so rare nowadays, soft music.

Among the city's fine residential developments one is laid out on the private park plan, a group of costly homes landscaped, both front and rear, fronting on a community park and opening on an encircling drive at the rear. Among Dallas' parks and parkways such beauty spots as cluster along Turtle Creek Boulevard would delight any city.

As for Fort Worth, from the time the Texas & Pacific Railroad pushed far enough west to induce ranchers to ship their steers by rail instead of driving them over the Chisholm Trail to Kansas, Fort Worth has been the rendezvous of cowmen from all over West Texas.

Today it is not only the city to which they bring their herds to market at one of the largest stockyard and packing-house centers in the United States, but it is also the city where they come to live and build $75,000 homes or bigger when they retire from the ranch—or lease it for oil—and want to be close at hand to see their grandchildren graduate from high school and college.

Beauty Grows From Oil

Others of the show places which one sees in River Crest, Mistletoe Heights and Park Hill are to be distributed to the oil industry for which Fort Worth with its supply yards and refineries is the center in west Texas, or to the grain business which dots the edges of the city with huge elevators.

Fort Worth leads all Texas cities in manufactures, according to the United States Department of Commerce, shipping out $100,000,000 worth of manufactured goods annually. A large part of this output, of course, is the product of the meat-packing industry.

Industries of Dallas are especially diversified, and some of these are content to grow simply as the city grows. There is there such craftsmanship as that of one commercial photographer who purposely keeps his clientele small enough that he can personally give a touch to each plate.

Entering a newer field, Fort Worth is making a strong bid for primacy in aviation in the Southwest. Here is the headquarters of the Southern Air Transport, Inc., a holding company developed by A. P. Barrett, a former Forth Worth public utility executive, under which are operated five commerial flying enterprises.

These inlude the Gulf Air Lines, carrying air mail from Atlanta through Houston to Brownsville, the Texas Air Transport, carrying air mail from Forth Worth and Dallas to San Antonio and Houston, the T. A. T. Flying Service, operating passenger lines to Brownsville, El Paso, Houston and San Antonio, besides a flying school and a sales and mechanical service company. The Southern Air Transport has lately been taken over by the Aviation Corporation of Delaware, keeping Mr. Barrett still in charge.

Combination Air Terminus

Other air lines make the combination point "Dallas-Fort Worth" the southern terminus of their lines. These are the National Air Transport, carrying mail from Chicago, and the Southwestern Air Fast Express, operating passenger ships to St. Louis. Ships come in at the Dallas airport, swing over to Fort Worth and go back north from there, or vice versa, and each city claims its field is the end and start of the flight.

Both cities are improving their landing fields. Dallas is preparing a new auxiliary airport, Hensley Field, in addition to Love Field, and Fort Worth is adding new steel hangers and other improvements, even to landscaping the grounds, at Meacham Field.

Proposals for an airport midway between the cities have not developed, but something of the sort in radio is anticipated. The Dallas station WFAA and Fort Worth station WBAP, already dividing time, have been authorized to combine in a 50,000 watt transmitter.

In one other enterprise at least the two cities come actually into co-operation whether they will or not. That is in the control of the Trinity River. Dallas is engaged in lifting the river bodily from its bed and laying it down in a straighter, made-to-measure channel between 30-foot levees, thereby reclaiming 11,000 acres of valuable industrial land near the middle of the city.

Large Water Supplies

Each city already has a large water supply lake, Lake Worth on the Trinity proper, and Lake Dallas on the Clear Fork, and Fort Worth is preparing to build two large lakes farther upstream. Lake Worth, especially, is a popular and beautiful resort surrounded by thousands of acres of park land. Along a branch of the river in the edge of the city, Fort Worth has a park several miles long. One of Dallas' parks is the State Fair Grounds.

Tarrant County of which Fort Worth is the center, has voted bonds for a $10,000,000 highway program. The Texas & Pacific Railroad is about to begin a $5,000,000 freight terminal and $2,000,000 passenger station, displacing a yardful of down-town tracks.

Counting these and the river projects, two $2,000,000 business structures and others, it is estimated that work has been started or appropriations made for $43,000,000 worth of construction in Fort Worth. Dallas is carrying forward a nine-year civic improvement program, authorized a year ago involving $23,900,000.

By this time some one is asking, "But what about Denton?" Why, Denton is a progressive city of some 12,000 people, home of North Texas State Teachers' College and the State College of Industrial Arts for Girls, located in the black-land cotton belt immediately north of Dallas and Fort Worth—or Fort Worth and Dallas, as the case may be—and finds it easy to keep good friends with both of them.

BRISBANE CHIEF SANGUINE OVER GREAT REFORMS

Country National Party Follows 14 Years of Labor's Uninterrupted Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The most sensational election in the history of Queensland recently resulted in a smashing defeat of the Labor Government by the Country National Party, after 14 years of uninterrupted rule.

At the recent elections there was a complete reversal, the Labor Party securing only 26 seats, and the Country Nationalists, led by A. E. Moore, a farmer of the southwest of Queensland, 46. A surprising feature was the defeat of four Cabinet ministers. M. J. Kirwan, Minister for Works; D. A. Gledson, Labor and Industry; J. Larcombe, Railways, and T. Dunstan, Lands. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, W. Bertram, was also defeated.

The Premier, Mr. McCormack, did not make any promises on behalf of the Labor Party, this time relying on its broad planks of humanitarianism and its efforts on behalf of the workers during the last 14 years of office. A. E. Moore, who led the Nationalists, promised, among other things, work for the unemployed, increased workers' compensation, reduction of parliamentarians' salaries, assistance to home seekers, formation of conciliation committees.

Many old Labor campaigners were beaten badly in Labor strongholds. In Bulimba, Mrs. Heber Longman, wife of the director of the Queensland Museum, the first woman candidate in the history of Queensland politics, turned the Labor candidate's 1926 majority of 1027 to a minority of 287.

Mr. Moore has a big task before him and he realizes it. "I do not underestimate the tremendous problems that are awaiting solution," he said, "and the difficulties that must be surmounted. I have put forward suggestions that I feel sure will result in benefit to the State and people, and we will carry them out with the utmost expedition. It will be my earnest desire to govern justly and fearlessly in the interests of the whole people."

BRUSSELS TO BECOME EGYPTOLOGY CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Brussels is to become one of the principal centers of Egyptology. The foundation of Egyptology in Brussels has recently received the sum of £1000 from King Fuad for the elaboration of an encyclopaedia of ancient Egypt. Five years are to be devoted to collecting the principal data on this subject published by the large encyclopaedias.

When all this material has thus been collected, an international editing committee will be called to decide what form the edition of the prepared work is to take.

People Becoming Standardized as Well as Machines, Says Woman Playwright

Those Who Think for Themselves Growing Scarcer, She Points Out, the Arts Being the Only Outlet Left for Genuine Self-Expression

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The arts provide the only refuge for true individualism today, in the opinion of Miss Clemence Dane, playwright, who praised the courage of the women of Victorian days who dared to free themselves from the strictures of their time.

"Dickens' immense gallery of eccentric individualists have little attraction for the younger generation today, who believe that Dickens exaggerated grossly, but if Dickens had merely drawn caricatures he would not have been loved as he was by his readers," declared Miss Dane.

"He drew people whom they recognized and they were the real people of his day. That shows that we have grown more uniform and have lost the courage to display our individuality. Florence Nightingale was a more extreme example of individuality than she would have been if she had lived today, and Disraeli, with his amazing eccentricity superimposed on amazing genius, would hardly seem credible to us, for we have lost the courage to follow our own bent."

Miss Dane asserted that only one bulwark against a future of agreement and uniformity remains, and that is in the arts, which she defined as a country which could only be entered by people who thought for themselves.

When the temperature climbs that's the time for a refreshing drink of
ORCHARD ALE
Full Pint 18¢
A temptingly cool, clear beverage of apple juice that has the satisfying thirst quenching tang that cools. Order a case of twelve today.
On sale by leading chain stores and Neighborhood Grocers

In the Forefront of Fashion
ONE of the most important notes in the summer shoe wardrobe is the white shoe in its many clever versions. More than ever, it will need the protection of Cinderella Kid White to keep it clean . . . smooth . . . smart. Kid White actually prevents yellowing, that age-old bugaboo of fastidious women. Keep your white shoes in the forefront of fashion with this unexcelled dressing!
Cinderella Kid White
Made by
Everett & Barron Co., Providence, R. I.

BOILED CRABS are at their best when served with 3 parts hot melted butter, 1 part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Far Horizons at Your Door!

Cruises through French Canada to GASPE — NEWFOUNDLAND CANADIAN LABRADOR SAGUENAY RIVER

Enjoy this summer the colorful, foreign atmosphere of French-Canada, with its Old World, old-time charm. Cruise through the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Montreal and Quebec. 3½ to 11-day cruises. Fun every minute. Ask any travel agent about our palatial SS. New Northland's routes, and our other Gulf voyages, or send coupon.

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103 Drummond Bldg. Montreal, P.Q.
Please send full details of your cruises 6B1
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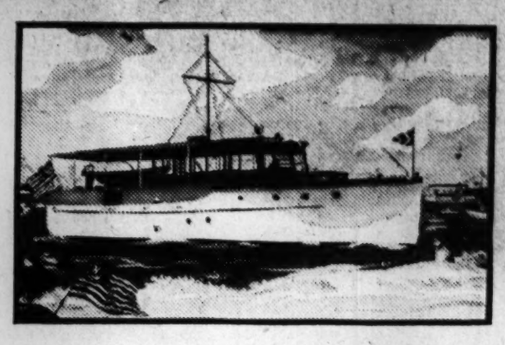
"Excitement runs high at the finish . . ."



From the decks of the WELCOME* an enthusiastic party follows each year's races at New London

DESCRIBING their experience with the WELCOME*, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clay* speak with particular enthusiasm of their annual trips to New London for the Yale-Harvard regatta.

With its spacious cabins fore and aft, this handsome Fifty affords plenty of room for a party of eight—usually made up on this occasion of their daughter's young friends. From Bayshore they go out through Fire Island Inlet into the ocean, then along the shore to Montauk and across the Sound. Or sometimes, when there are friends to be picked up at Sayville or Bellport, they go through the Great South Bay, into Peconic, and then Gardner's Bay.

Running smoothly along under clear wide skies—lying at anchor, for swimming or fishing—dancing on deck to radio music . . . Here are parties that never lag! Indeed, Mrs. Clay says, entertaining on their Elco is always delightfully simple. Dinners, teas, and bridge parties go off with that spontaneous informality which is always successful. And the galley is such a joy to work in—so fascinatingly complete!

Last summer the Clays made a cruise to Montreal—up the Hudson to Lake Champlain, then into the Richelieu and up the St. Lawrence. By far the most delightful vacation trip they ever took, these owners declare. Always the interest of an ever-changing scene, with none of the inconveniences of ordinary travel . . . No time tables, no dust, no fatigue, but day after day the invigoration of fresh air and sunshine, always in the uninterrupted comfort of their own well-equipped home on the water.

* * *

The history of every Elco boat is as thrillingly individual as the man who owns it. For each owner finds in the opportunity for independent voyaging a constant stimulation and a challenge and each responds in a characteristic way.

At Port Elco, where we will be glad to receive you at any time, you can get right aboard a Fifty (or any other model on display) and make your own tour of inspection. Or write to Port Elco for Catalog CSM.

PORT ELCO (*Permanent Exhibit*)
247 Park Ave., at 46th St., New York

Distributors in Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles and Fort Lauderdale. Plant and Marine Basin, the Elco Works, Bayonne, New Jersey.

The Elco Fleet: Twenty-Six, $2,975; Veedette, $4,875; Cruisette, $5,950; Thirty-Eight, $10,750; Forty-Two, $16,500; Fifty, $25,500.

*Although this series of advertisements recounts bona fide experiences of Elco owners, the names used are fictitious.

Elco MOTOR BOATS

Colonial Gas

High-Test No-Knock

IT'S the "borderland" mixture in gasoline that causes most of the knocking, fouling, crank-case dilution and loss of power.

By carrying Beacon refining processes an important step farther than usual, we take out of COLONIAL GAS all of this keroseney "borderland"; which we then sell for heating purposes, *never* as gasoline.

That's why COLONIAL GAS is a true high-test no-knock performer—at no extra price; why its sales have grown to fourfold within four years.

Thousands of green COLONIAL pumps—in New England and New York—ready with the high-test no-knock proof!

BEACON OIL COMPANY, Inc.

Refinery & Offices BOSTON, MASS.

New York Office GRAYBAR BLDG.

Dawes and Premier MacDonald Lay Basis for Naval Reduction

(Continued from Page 4)

cerned with two separate objectives.

Again, and also anticipating certain comment, let me say that while it is the fashion of these sensational days to attribute to any statement of irritating fact by a public man some malevolent purpose toward individuals, there is nothing of this in my mind.

Statesmen and Technicians

The committee from the governments which met at Geneva to agree upon naval disarmament was a mixed commission of statesmen and naval technicians, and in my judgment that was the reason for its failure. The method was adjusted to human reason, but not to human nature. We should not look upon the failure at Geneva in 1927 as the failure of individuals but of the method under which they were asked to function. This may be said, however, that under the laws of human nature probably 99 per cent of Englishmen think the American delegation was responsible for the mistake, and 90 per cent of Americans think that the British members of the commission were responsible for the mistake.

A Mistake Was Made

The great overwhelming and sole satisfying fact about it is that the British and American people are a unit in agreeing that, whoever was responsible for it, a mistake was made.

And of what is this significant? It means that in the inarticulate consciences and hearts of the two great English-speaking peoples there is upheld, sacred and inviolate, the principle of equality between them of naval strength.

Their attitude upon this question —unmistakably—assumed as out of the realm of debate even by nationalistic demagogues of both countries—while decorated by reason, is based under the providence of God upon fundamental human instincts and a commin ling of blood.

Under these circumstances, let us be hopeful for the cause of world peace and the progress of civilization; for in the joint hands of the same English-speaking people rests not only their secure guaranty, but as well the ark of the covenant of human freedom.

British Prime Minister Declares Peace Parleys Are Open to All Nations

LOSSIEMOUTH, Scotland (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald's speech was as follows:

Be the merits or demerits of government what they may, I can claim one which will not be disputed. We lost no time getting into harness. We at any rate take no easy complacent view of the needs of the Nation.

I have made it clear both before and during the election that I put our relations with the United States in the forefront in national concern. As regards them, we have not let the grass grow under our feet.

General Dawes, the new Ambassador, has been good enough to take a long journey here to see me and have a talk with me. He saw some of the beauties of Morayshire. He heard some of its historical stories and I hope these were in part, at any rate, a recompense for his weariness of body.

Found Views Were Same

We found each other taking the same general views on world peace. The hands we clasped were not cold with official correctness, but warm with a friendship inspired by common enthusiasm for service in the cause of international good will and common sense.

We did not meet to threaten other nations, to dominate other peoples, nor indeed did we meet to form alliances and pacts. We had no intention of presenting to the other nations an accomplished fact they can take or leave. A more genial, humane and democratic spirit than that was in Logie House last Sunday afternoon.

We met, inspired by the hope that we might be instrumental in preparing a board round which other nations might ultimately sit in cooperative fellowship studying the arts and the ways of peace, gaining a sense of security, not by arms but by absence of arms.

Symbolizing the openness of our hearts and our purpose, the sunshine poured through the great windows of the room in which we sat. With it came the song of birds and the murmur of the horn and I believe human eyes watched us as we sat talking and penning notes.

Other Nations Included

As to the wide world purpose of what is known as the Anglo-American conversations, I hope that neither the large states nor the small ones will have any doubt that they are not exclusive—they are inclusive.

The mighty Republic across the Atlantic will enter into no European entanglements and alliances, but no one ought to suspect that it will decline to serve the common interests of peace and democracy.

But there are obstacles to be surmounted, differing interests to be reconciled, some historical inheritances to be soothed, rivalries which are legitimate to be confined to their proper channels, such considerations for instance as those mentioned by Mr. Churchill the other day to be studied and adjusted.

That is the glorious task which the happy conversations, which the American Ambassador and I had together at Logie, opened up, and I would pray the whole Nation irrespective of party to share and help fully in our labors, to give us its confidence and to enable us to carry the work to a successful conclusion.

Dawes Expressed Views Voiced by Hoover at Their Conferences

WASHINGTON (AP)—The address of General Dawes at the Pilgrims Club dinner in London and that of MacDonald at Lossiemouth were regarded by Washington observers as having provided auspiciously what the latter described as "The beginning of the negotiations" for a disarmament program.

The tenor of the Ambassador's address was worked out in more or less detail during the conferences he had here with President Hoover and the Foreign Secretary, Henry L. Stimson before his departure for England. With the ideas expressed thus definitely reflecting Mr. Hoover's views, the address was taken as a fresh indication of the determination of the Chief Executive that future naval reduction negotiations shall not be characterized by the mistakes which marked the 1927 tripartite naval conference.

At the same time, it is interpreted as meaning that no new or additional international machinery looking to reduction of armaments will be contemplated, but that the question will be left for the time being with the League of Nations Preparatory Commission, the work of which is confined to the development of formulæ for comparing naval strength by experts of the nations concerned as suggested at Geneva by the United States Ambassador, Hugh Gibson.

A new suggestion, as far as American spokesmen are concerned at any rate, was advanced by General Dawes in his reference to taking the naval problem out of the hands of experts and putting it up to "statesmen." That was interpreted as indicating that, after the Preparatory Commission experts have completed their work on new formulæ, the Washington Government might consider a conference of "statesmen" to effect a compromise on the different viewpoints in order.

Parisian Press Divided in Opinion on Speeches

PARIS (AP)—The French Press received the speeches of General Dawes and Mr. MacDonald with divided opinion. All the newspapers displayed the stories with great prominence, emphasizing particularly that while the British Premier suggested as a point of departure an understanding between Great Britain and the United States, Ambassador Dawes insisted on the necessity of an accord sanctioned by the entire world.

"Pertinax," in the Echo de Paris, took a hearty cynical laugh at the whole business. To get an idea of what comedy it is, he said, one has but to notice that General Dawes opened his naval reduction plea by a "threat" with which he reminded Great Britain if she did not come to an understanding that the United States would start cruiser building with a $1,170,800,000 outlay.

The Petit Parisian said the speeches marked new orientation in British policy and a certain evolution in American policy.

Japanese Are Sympathetic to Intent of Speeches

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese officialdom was keenly interested, mostly sympathetically, with the speeches made by Ramsay MacDonald and General Dawes.

The navy office spokesman was most cautious in discussing the details and expressed the opinion that General Dawes's "Yardstick" might be more difficult to find than civilians believe, but neyertheless reiterated the navy's willingness to co-operate in a renewed attempt for limitation.

Japanese officialdom is specially appreciative of the Anglo-American avoidance of any semblance of dictating to the other powers as was reflected by Mr. MacDonald's reference to this aspect of the situation.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that there was no dissenting voice in the chorus of official approval of the Dawes-MacDonald utterances, and no feeling that the Anglo-Saxons were trying to "boss the show." Japan wholeheartedly was ready to contribute her tithe, as Premier Tanaka already had stated.

Berlin Press Expresses Opinions in Headlines

BERLIN (AP) — Berlin morning papers displayed the Dawes and MacDonald speeches in Great Britain most prominently. There was no editorial comment, although the "head lines" gave some indication of the reception. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung captioned its story, "New era in Anglo-American relations."

The Deutsches Tageblatt used the line: "Statesmen not admirals must look after disarmament." The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung used the somewhat ironical head "MacDonald, Dawes agree—in principle."

British Premier Outlines Plans for New Session

LOSSIEMOOTH, Scot. (AP) — Ramsay MacDonald was about early attending to his heavy correspondence. He will return to London by air. Outlining plans for the new parliamentary session, Mr. MacDonald said it was hoped to cover in the King's speech on July 1 the program of work to end next summer's session.

"We will adjourn in July," he said, "come back in the autumn, work until Christmas, and meet again some time in the new year—it all depends on the work—and run on to the end of July."

Virginia Hails Plan to Smash State Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

pendents." One of the convention leaders declared that "Jim had his tongue in his cheek when he supported Smith."

Convention leaders had hoped to put through Dr. Brown's selection without opposition. At the last minute, however, friends of Frank Lyons McLean put his name into nomination. It was received with little show of approval and Mr. McLean withdrew.

This stirred the gathering to cheers and there were shouts that next year in the senatorial race he would be supported for the place now held by Carter Glass (D.) Senator from Virginia, whose vigorous language and campaigning on behalf of Mr. Smith last year has made him a special target for the "Independent" group.

Dr. Brown, who had taken no public part in the deliberations of the convention was brought to the platform from his hotel room shortly after his nomination.

He is a young man, only 35, and although his political and campaigning experience is limited, his militant speech to the delighted convention showed him to be a speaker of much skill and vigor. He promised a state-wide campaign of untiring effort, directed to carrying on the prohibition cause and "smashing of the machine."

Strikes New Note in Virginia

In the 1928 campaign Professor Brown refused to remain regular and opposed the Smith candidacy at a time when to do so was both a social and economic hazard in Virginia. He is distinctly a new type in Virginia politics, and it can be stated with certainty that he will inject a driving force into the state campaign this year that the Old Dominion has not seen for many decades.

Coming as he does to politics straight from the classroom, Professor Brown's friends hail him as "a second Woodrow Wilson." He is confronted by a bitter and determined contest, but he assured the convention that he was prepared to undertake all risk and effort demanded of him.

The next development that is being intently watched by Virginia and the entire South is what the Republicans will do at their state convention a week from now. They are understood to be prepared to indorse both Professor Brown and Mr. Berkeley and to clear the way for a close association of interests in the fall campaign between them and the "Independent-Democrats."

Political information has it that by backing the "Independent-Democratic" candidates this year the latter will allow them to name the senatorial candidate next year. Whether such an arrangement has been entered into remains to be seen.

Under the Virginia election law the "Independents" having chosen their candidates need not trouble with the August primary, but once that is over can put their ticket in the field against the successful Democratic nominees. Bishop Cannon is counted upon by the "Independent" leaders to take an active part in the campaign, as he did in the 1928 issue.

PHILADELPHIA DEBT REACHES $561,000,000

New Municipal Loan to Be Submitted to Voters Next Autumn

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—A loan bill of $55,000,0000 which is $5,000,000 in excess of the city's borrowing capacity, will be submitted to the voters in the fall election.

It has been approved by the city administration and will provide for 40 municipal projects, including, as the largest item, construction of new subways and extension of the present elevated transit system.

The fact that the proposed loan is $5,000,000 more than the present municipal borrowing capacity appears to cause little or no concern in administration circles. Leaders are hopeful that a court decision, expected soon, will hold self-supporting the new Delaware River bridge and thus remove $11,000,000 from the city debt.

Philadelphia's debt is now more than $561,000,000, of which a little more than one-fourth was authorized for street car lines, including subways and elevated lines. The city's debt is placed at 10 per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property as fixed at the last preceding assessment. By a constitutional amendment, however, passed upon by the voters of the State in 1911, the loan power was expended to an indefinite extent providing that the money thus raised be devoted to income producing projects such as subways, wharves and reclamation of land, the annual net revenue from which would be sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund charges.

In the $55,000,000 loan now sought, and which is to be acted upon by the City Council on July 11, there is provision for the extension of the Broad Street subway to Ridge Avenue at a cost of $8,000,000 as the largest item in the list.

Women Enroll in World Move to Outlaw War

(Continued from Page 1)

ments, adherence to the universal arbitration treaty of the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations, acceptance by all nations of aggressive warfare as criminal as implied in Kellogg Pact, abandonment of military occupation and measures of oppression everywhere and immediate calling by the League of Nations of general disarmament conference to effect not only limitation but general and effective reduction of land, air and naval forces.

Peace Policies Outlined

The certain re-election of Mrs. Corbett Ashby of England as international president means holding a peace conference similar to the meeting the alliance had in Amsterdam in 1927, according to an interview in which Mrs. Ashby outlined future policies.

"I shall favor moving toward the East for the 1932 convention, probably either in Cairo, Athens or Bucharest," said Mrs. Ashby, "and in the interval I shall expect to have a peace conference in one of these cities not chosen for the big congress, perhaps Athens."

Mrs. Ashby sympathizes with the desire of the United States and certain South American countries to entertain the congress but stated that the cost made the trip too burdensome for European delegates. Instead she proposes making a tour herself to these countries with one or two companions from the international board.

Among nominations from among whom new board members will be chosen are Miss Ruth Morgan and Miss Belle Sherwin of the United States and Miss Bertha Lutz of Brazil. Miss Sherwin headed the delegation of United States women who were received by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, ambassador from the United States to Germany.

Trying to Bridge Gap

At the same time that a new breach in the woman's movement has become evident efforts have been made to bridge over an old gap. During the last few days some alliance members have been helping to launch a new Open Door International for the economic emancipation of women with Miss Chrystal Macmillan of England as president to work against protective legislation for women, a subject on which the alliance has taken no stand.

On the other hand now comes the action of the congress to form a joint committee with the International Council of women during whose own convention here in Berlin 25 years ago the alliance was formed.

The committee is charged to find practical ways in which the two groups may co-operate, but a motion recommending study of ways to amalgamate the two was defeated.

A general policy has been adopted, asking all nations to enfranchise women, calling upon all women to work for peace, based on some kind of a League of Nations, asserting that women should have equal rights with men in occupations, approving an equally high moral standard for men and women, and stating that married women should have right to nationality in their own name. Women members of Parliament spoke at a meeting in Reichstag, presided over by Senator Plaminkova of Czechoslovakia, a member of the alliance board.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Washington, who took the place of Mrs. James Paige, a member of the Minnesota Legislature, stated that defeats often bring victories. She urged unenfranchised women to keep up their courage as essential to gaining complete justice for themselves and participating in establishing peace and better social order.

Adams Hopeful of Reviving Navy Game With Army

Tells Philadelphia Mayor at Y. M. C. A. Dedication Something May Be Done

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The new navy building of the Young Men's Christian Association, a 26-story structure erected at a cost of $850,000, has just been dedicated here. At the same time, announcement was made of a $13,000,000 program of expansion during the next 10 years, providing nine new buildings and permitting the organization to enter new fields of helpfulness for young men and women.

In connection with the dedication, A. B. Johnson, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, read a letter from President Hoover congratulating the organization upon the completion of its new building and upon its enlarged field of service in this city.

Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, spoke of the value of the organization to the men of the Navy, adding that service men had come to feel as much at home in "Y" buildings and influences as they did at their own firesides. Harry A. Mackey, Mayor of Philadelphia, asked Mr. Adams "if something could be done to bring the Army and Navy football games back to Philadelphia." The Mayor said Philadelphia's stadium is falling into disuse for want of big football games.

"We may be able to do something about that Army and Navy game," Mr. Adams said. "It would be a great satisfaction to have the Army play the Navy here again and perhaps help the old stadium out of its predicament."

The new unit is the first "Y" building to have separate floors for service men, for married couples and for young women. It adjoins the central building, which, with the new structure, provides a $2,500,000 plant, one of the largest in the United States.

PERUVIANS LAND AT BALBOA

BALBOA, C. Z. (By U. P.)—The Peruvian aviators, Carlos Zegarra and Carlos de Pinillos, landed at France Field, June 18, completing a flight from San Jose, Costa Rica, en route from New York to Peru.

SOUTH TO SAVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL MEN IN GRAY

Collection Will Be Housed in Lee Memorial Chapel at Lexington, Va.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Autographed photographs of two gentle, white-haired elderly men of this city have been placed recently in the Robert E. Lee Memorial Chapel at Lexington, Va. The venerable gentlemen are veterans of the Confederacy and their photographs form the nucleus of a collection which the trustees and the officials of Washington and Lee University hope will expand to include available photographs of all wearers of Confederate gray.

From the 1929 convention of the United Confederate Veterans held at Charlotte scores of additional photographs are expected to be received, and not only from the South but from all over the country the portrait collection, it is hoped, will be supplemented.

The thought of assembling such a collection at Washington and Lee University was the outgrowth of a field trip to Charleston early in May by advanced students of the Robert E. Lee School of Journalism of the university.

In Charleston the students, with their director, Roscoe B. Ellard, were escorted to historic Fort Sumter by Col. William Robert Greer, last survivor of the famous siege of Fort Sumter.

They also were privileged to meet and interview Col. James Armstrong, Charleston newspaper man and Captain of the Port. Colonel Armstrong served as a captain under General Lee in Virginia, and was well acquainted with him.

When the journalism students returned to Lexington they carried with them autographs of the two Charleston veterans.

Late in May, at the annual convention of the Southern Interscholastic Press Association at the university the suggestion was made by M. Bishop Alexander of Charleston, one of the speakers, that a collection of all available photographs of wearers of the gray would be a fitting tribute and lasting monument to those who served the Confederacy.

The suggestion, which included the designation of the Lee Memorial Chapel as the location of the collection, met the hearty approval not only of the university faculty but the delegates present. Thus began the growth of the collection.

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

Congress concluded business preparatory to recess.

Postponement of maturity date of $400,000,000 French debt discussed in House.

Senate finance sub-committees continued hearings on tariff bill schedules.

Senate modified rules to permit majority to open sessions for consideration of nominations.

Senator Warren, Republican, Wyoming, received tribute for long service.

Senate asked Washington police for names of all diplomats arrested or warned for driving automobiles while intoxicated.

Tariff bill amendments proposing five per cent tax on stock market transactions were introduced by Senators Glass and Brookhart.

President Hoover signed the farm relief appropriation bill.

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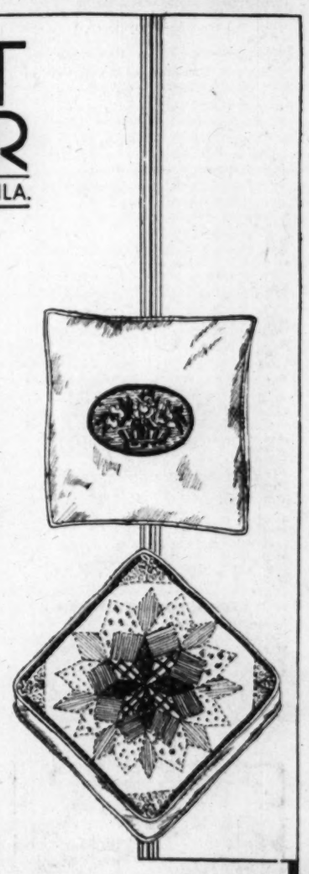
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BOYS AND GIRLS OF FARMS CAMP IN WASHINGTON

Winners in 40 States Pitch Tents for 7-Day Encampment of 4-H Clubs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Up at 6 a. m., their flag raised, refreshed by a swim, approximately 200 farm boys and girls from 40 states, when government departments opened their doors were assembled in the auditorium of the National Museum to be welcomed to the Third National 4-H Club seven-day encampment.

The camp tents are pitched on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture, under whose supervision 4-H Clubs are maintained. The campers all are state champions in some kind of club work and represent approximately 700,000 club members back home. A green uniform for the girls and a white one for the boys is the official dress at the national camp.

Welcomed by C. W. Warburton, director of extension of the Department of Agriculture, and C. B. Smith, chief of the Office of Co-operative Extension Work, the 4-H members were told of all the things they would see during their stay in the capital, and were urged to go back to their friends "with renewed pride in your country, a fuller faith in its institutions, and the resolve in your hearts to keep its laws and live worthily always in its freedom and strength."

In a group discussion during the morning, club delegates were given an opportunity of learning to lead with the hope that they will return to their communities better equipped to take places as leaders. The afternoon was taken up by an educational tour to the experimental farm maintained by the department at Bellsville, Md.

Hawaii has a delegate at the camp for the first time. He is Koichi Ito, from Hamakuapoki, Maui, and is accompanied by Hong Chang Wong, assistant county extension agent of Honolulu County. Ito has been in garden club work for four years and has saved $100 from the sale of products from his garden. His ambition, he says, is to own a farm and grow good vegetables. He was selected from a high class list of eligibles. His trip is financed by the Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Student Alliance.

Four-H Club members are elated because three of their fellow members won the international dairy judging contest at the Sussex County Show, Brighton, Eng., June 13, scoring 121 points more than the English boys' team with which they were competing. England has won the contest for the last three years. The United States team comes from Oklahoma and is composed of Holland Williams, Jackson County; Harold Woodson, Stephens County, and Forrest K. Burns, Garfield County. The boys will tour the continent by automobile before returning home.

The group discussion of 4-H goals aroused much enthusiasm. Most of the delegates participating are over 15 years of age and carefully selected. The exchange of views on the practical phases of club work such as the programs to be arranged and the way in which meetings were to be conducted.

Not all of the young people who are attending the conference will farm but it is regarded as important that they should be formulating plans. Each member is urged to discover what he can do best and is then encouraged to excel along that line. Members are urged to learn what others have done successfully along the lines in which they are interested. Advantages of city and country life are considered.

Board Affirms Business Mergers Check High Prices

Financial Success of Consolidations Quite Often 'Proves Illusory'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Resistance to the general upward movement of prices and stabilization of markets has resulted from the policy of consolidation which has characterized the movement of big industry lately, according to a survey just announced by the National Industrial Conference Board. The board's inquiry revealed that consolidations in general "have achieved an appreciable superiority in production over independent producers in their respective fields."

The survey declares that the popular impression regarding the financial success of consolidations generally was "proved illusory," in that "the study of the business history of a large number of consolidations over a period of from 10 to 23 years prior to the war showed that, by and large, these mergers did not prove exceptionally profitable."

"Their combined record was found not to differ much from that of independent business concerns," it continues, "in that, while many made high profits and grew in size and importance, many failed absolutely and the majority failed of conspicuous success, indicating that consolidation in itself is not a substitute for business acumen or efficient management."

The survey says that, based upon 60 lines of manufacturing, the general upward trend of prices from 1900 to 1925 has been much less pronounced in those branches of manufacturing in which industrial consolidations have been a dominant factor in the market."

In the view of the conference board, the study indicates that the improvement in productive efficiency and the stimulus to technical progress for which consolidations have been measurably responsible, have brought about lower prices to consumers and steadier employment for employees, "so that the public generally has shared in the economic advantages of consolidation."

WORCESTER 'TECH' GETS $125,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Worcester Polytechnic Institute is named as the contingent beneficiary of most of the $125,000 estate left by Axel F. Bachlin whose will was probated here.

CHURCH WOMEN TAKE NEW STEP TOWARD UNION

National Council Formed by Protestants—Commend Hoovers' Dry Stand

Further steps in organizing the 20,000,000 Protestant church women of the United States on a national interdenominational scale marked the last day of the series of conferences in the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, in which delegates from 14 states, acting under the auspices of the National Commission of Protestant Church Women, formed the National Council of Federated Church Women, and pledged active support of President and Mrs. Hoover in their stand on prohibition.

When the conferences opened, the only national organizations of Protestant church women were the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions and the Council of Women for Home Missions. The National Commission of Protestant Church Women, formed a year ago with representatives from these two bodies and from the 1300 local interdenominational societies scattered all over the United States, had as its aim the formation of a single national organization through which women of all Protestant denominations could act. This has been accomplished in the four days at Boston.

The National Commission has voted to merge with the National Council of Federated Church Women. This step must be approved by the three organizations, constituting the commission before it becomes effective.

Before leaving for their own centers of activity, the delegates of the National Commission pledged moral support to President Hoover in his law enforcement program and called upon American women to observe the law and "to decline to participate in social functions where the law is broken, thereby following the example set by the mistress of the White House."

Officers of the Federated Church Women are: Mrs. James T. Ferguson, Kansas City, Mo., president; Mrs. M. H. Lichliter, Columbus, O., vice-president; Mrs. Richard D. Blair, Detroit, Mich., treasurer, and Mrs. Alice Walker, Rochester, N. Y., executive secretary.

Detroit Girl Wins Road Slogan Prize

'This Is Your Country—Beautify It'—Adjudged Best Among 6000

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Marion Boyd of Detroit, is announced as winner of the national wayside beauty slogan contest, conducted among high school students by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Miss Boyd won the contest over 6000 competitors with the slogan, "This is your country, beautify it." The prize was awarded for the phrase which would "most stimulate interest in the beauty of the countryside and enlist popular support in preserving and beautifying it."

The winner gets a three-day trip from Detroit to Washington, where she will be entertained and where President Hoover will present her with the certificate of award.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, John Price Jones and Harry Harkness Flagler were members of the jury of award.

Architects Move Against College Short Courses

Institute Looks Askance at Diversity of Degrees—Some Called 'Misleading'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A nation-wide educational campaign to rectify the "chaotic" condition of architectural training in schools throughout the United States has been inaugurated by the American Institute of Architects, it has been announced by Prof. William Emerson, chairman of the committee on education.

"Architectural degrees vary greatly," Professor Emerson said, "based on every kind and length of college course. The short courses in architecture are misleading to the beginner. They suggest an equipment which is not fulfilled.

"A differentiation between the vocational and the professional is needed in order to accomplish any real result in this field. The institute will endeavor to determine the basic essentials and the degrees which can significantly express these different categories of training."

The scope of the institute's program includes universities, libraries, art and technical schools. An arrangement has also been made, according to Professor Emerson, with the American Library Association to aid and advise in the study of architecture.

NEW ENGLAND PLAYS HOST TO MANY MOTORISTS

Vacationists Spend, It Is Estimated $150,000,000 During Summer

New England plays host to more than 2,000,000 motor vacationists from all parts of the United States during the summer, who spend in the vicinity of $150,000,000 as they travel to all parts of this section of the country, said Frank A. Ballantyne, president of the New England American Automobile Association conference, who is heading a tour of 50 counsellors of the AAA touring bureaus from 16 states, through all portions of the northeast corner of the country. The tour started at Bridgeport, Conn., June 15, and concludes at the same point, June 30, after 2200 miles of travel by special buses.

The "ambassadors of travel" comprising the party, most of whom are women, are the representatives of more than 4000 touring bureaus in every section of the United States, who annually route in excess of 10,000,000 tours. They come to New England to secure first-hand information on the scenic, historic, and climatic resources that they are "selling" to America's motoring millions.

Harry F. Stoddard, secretary of the Boston Automobile Club, is in charge of the party while in Boston on June 19 and 20. Hotel men of all New England acted as host on the tour, and their co-operation in the program is already having a marked effect on the travel into New England.

"The growing prestige of New England as a motor tourist objective can be shown in possibly no more convincing manner than by the fact that the number to visit this section during the present year will be almost equal to the number visiting the national parks and monuments," said Mr. Ballantyne.

"Reports from the 1065 A. A. A. motor clubs scattered throughout the United States indicate that the interest of New England in emphasizing its scenic and historic advantages, is having marked results throughout the country. This section is holding its own with any other and in some instances is far ahead in the demand for travel information which is indicative of heavy motor tourist travel in this far-famed region."

Philosophical Fund Aided by Poincaré

Former President of France Sends $200 Check for New Building

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — The American Philosophical Society has received a letter from Raymond Poincaré, formerly President of France, enclosing a $200 subscription to the society's building and endowment fund of $2,250,000.

Dr. Francis X. Dercum, president of the society, said: "The fund now amounts to $778,000, of which a large percentage was received from members."

The new home for the society, which is to be erected on the Parkway at a cost of $1,000,000, will be started early in 1930, Dr. Dercum announced.

PULLMAN HOTEL FOR MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY — The Pullman Company has decided to establish a large hotel in Mexico City, catering especially to foreign visitors, it was declared by J. S. Seese, general superintendent of the company in Washington, during his visit here at the convention of the American Association of Railroad Superintendents.

New England's Liberty Bell Swells Fund for Knox Memorial to $89,000

Gift of First Secretary of War and Navy to Maine Town Greeted in Boston—C. H. K. Curtis Adds $25,000 to His Original $50,000

Gov. Frank G. Allen welcomed to Massachusetts on the steps of the State House Tuesday the Paul Revere bell now on pilgrimage throughout New England as part of the movement to rebuild Montpelier, the Revolutionary estate of Gen. Henry Knox, first Secretary of War and Navy and founder of the Society of the Cincinnati, as a monument.

General Knox presented the "New England Liberty Bell" to the old meeting house on the hill at Thomaston, Me., adjoining which it is proposed to build the memorial on a site donated by Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Moody of Boston. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher, added $25,000 to his original contribution of $50,000, bringing the total funds pledged to $89,000.

The bell, taken from the belfry where it has hung for 134 years, started from Thomaston Monday morning, mounted on a motortruck and attended by H. M. Spaulding, executive secretary of the Knox Memorial Association, Fred J. Moss of Boston and two regulars from the 240th Coast Artillery of Portland, Me. After stops in Maine and New Hampshire, the bell reached Boston, where speakers including Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, presented the details of the movement in a meeting Tuesday night at the Old South Meeting House.

Montpelier is to be reconstructed according to the original plans, although the buildings comprising the estate were razed in 1871. Memorabilia of General Knox will be gathered and preserved in the memorial structure, which will be fireproof. Cement for the building has been donated.

NEW STATE PARK FOR NIAGARA AREA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Beaver Island, at the south end of Grand Island, once ruled by President Grover Cleveland as head of the Beaver Island Club, may be purchased for a state park, it has been learned here, following a visit of the State Council of Parks to the Niagara area. An appropriation of $250,000 was made by the last Legislature for purchase of land.

RARE ORCHIDS GROW WILD NEAR CHICAGO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wild flowers like the Chicago region, the botany department at the Field Museum of Natural History, reveals.

Within less than an hour's motor ride from the heart of the city rare wild orchids are to be found, if the searcher has patience and perseverance, reports J. Francis Macbride, the museum's wild flower expert.

NEW EDITOR FOR 'AVIATION'

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward P. Warner, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for aeronautics and until recently professor of aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed editor of Aviation, an aeronautics weekly.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. H. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. H. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hazel A. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha B. Spillman, McAlester, Okla.
Mrs. Rose J. Ross, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, Minneapolis, Minn.
Edward J. Newport, Lakewood, O.
Mary C. Newport, Lakewood, O.
Fred W. Miller, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Fred W. Miller, Cleveland, O.
W. S. Concannon, Kansas City, Mo.
C. F. Concannon, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Vaughn S. Getts, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Ethel Muller, Hoboken, N. J.
Fannie L. Shipman, Utica, N. Y.
Chust Schuler, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Chust Schuler, Buffalo, N. Y.
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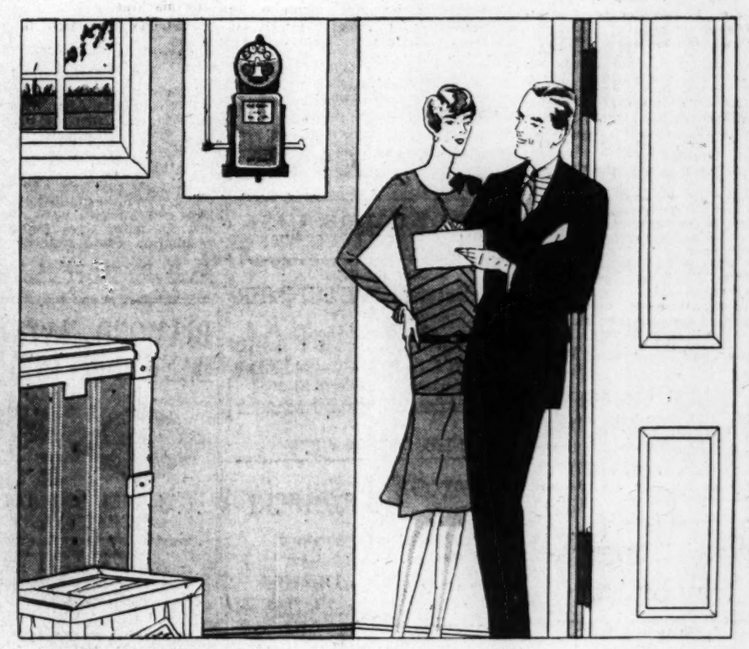

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THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of BOSTON

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RACE FOR LEAD BECOMES CLOSER

Only Six Percentage Points Separate Third Place Cubs From the Top

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	35	22	.614
Pittsburgh	33	21	.611
Chicago	31	29	.566
New York	28	24	.528
Philadelphia	27	27	.500
Brooklyn	22	30	.423
Boston	19	32	.373
Cincinnati	20	35	.364

RESULTS JUNE 18

Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 8, New York 7.
Brooklyn 7, New York 6.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 13, St. Louis 6.

The National League race tightened up June 18 when Pittsburgh and St. Louis lost as the third-place Chicago Cubs were winning, placing the three western teams within a radius of six percentage points of each other. The Cardinals lost to the Cubs in the second game of their series, 13 to 6, but they still maintain the leading position with a margin of only three points over the Pirates.

"Any club that wins the title will have to defeat Pittsburgh," is the cry now being taken up throughout the circuit as the Pirates, great in defeat as well as in victory, were subdued by Cincinnati, 2 to 1, with Brame pitching a brilliant contest. Lucas, however, was even better and it is well that he was for even on four hits, the Pirates came near winning.

Although Cincinnati has won two out of four against Pittsburgh, the Reds have made only 27 hits, an average of less than seven per game. The answer is that they have received some brilliant pitching. Their boxmen have allowed the powerful hitting Pirates only 15 hits and four runs in the last three games.

Good Pitching in Series

Good pitching has predominated in the series on both sides. Kelly, Cincinnati first baseman, made two hits, maintaining a .500 average at bat for his last six games and hitting safely in his eighth straight. Kelly, by the way, was the only player to make two hits. The Reds rallied in the eighth after two outs on doubles by Swanson and Dressen, a base on balls to Walker and a Kelly single.

With the Cubs evening up the series with St. Louis at one victory apiece, the season's record between the two was evened at four victories apiece. Thus, fans are still in a quandary as to which club is the better of the two favorites to win the title. For the first time this year, Harold A. Haid, a Belmont College graduate, was forced to be relieved in the box when the Cubs pounded out seven runs in the fifth inning. It was just an off day for Haid who had gone through four straight games without requiring relief.

Usual Home Runs

The Cardinals made their customary number of home runs, with Bottomley, Hafey and Gelbert contributing, but Wilson, tied with Bottomley last year for leading home run honors, made two, his twelfth and thirteenth of the year. Hafey hit a home run in the game just preceding. Manager Joseph McCarthy's switch of Wilson to clean-up position had its desired effect.

For the first time this month the Phillies won their second straight game when they downed the Boston Braves, 4 to 2. Klein hit his seventeenth home run of the season. This new outfielder is playing only his second season of professional baseball. In 1928 he played with both Fort Wayne and Philadelphia, his initial year in the professional game and hit in all 36 home runs! This is some sort of a record and the Phillies are this year benefiting by his natural ability to hit.

Giants' Spurt Halted

In a doubleheader featured by powerful hitting, Brooklyn took both games from the New York Giants, 8 to 7 and 7 to 6. This brought the spurt of the Giants toward a higher position in the standing to an abrupt halt, temporarily at least, and set them 3½ games from third place.

Of outstanding interest was the hitting of Terry, who made five hits in as many times at bat in the first game, including a home run, and who made four hits in five turns in the second. That is the best record attained by any player in two consecutive games this season, and gives him a record of 17 hits in his last five games out of 23 times up. Strangely enough, all his hits have been singles except the one home run June 18. Gilbert, Brooklyn third baseman, made four hits in four times up in the first game and Hendrick made three in as many turns in the second. Ott hit a home run in the opener and Bressler and Herman hit them in the final. In the seventh inning of both games the score was tied. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	1	0	1	7	0	0	2	x	13	14	2
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6	11	4

Batteries—Blake, Bush and Gonzales; Haid, Bell, Holland and Smith, Jonnard. Winning pitcher—Blake. Losing pitcher—Haid. Time—2h. 35m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	4	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Sweetland and Davis; Cantwell, Haverett and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Time—1h. 49m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	2	6	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Brame and Hargreaves. Time—1h. 38m.

AT BROOLYN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	x	8	15	1
New York	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	18	1

Batteries—Vance, Morrison and DeBerry, Picinich; Mays, Benton, Henry and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Morrison. Losing pitcher—Mays. Time—2h. 31m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	13	1
New York	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	6	13	1

Batteries—McWeeny and Picinich; Walker, Scott and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Scott. Time—2h. 10m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	52	28	.650
San Francisco	51	33	.607
Oakland	48	36	.571
Los Angeles	42	41	.506
Hollywood	38	40	.487
Sacramento	37	47	.440
Seattle	29	49	.372
Portland	27	50	.351

RESULTS JUNE 18

Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 4.
San Francisco 15, Mission 3.
Oakland 2, Seattle 1.
Portland at Sacramento (rain).

Washington Wins Northern Title by Half-Game Margin

Gains Baseball Honors in Pacific Coast Conference After Trailing Most of the Season—Washington State Finishes Second Best

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

NORTHERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington University	9	6	.600
Washington State	9	7	.563
Oregon State A.C.	8	8	.500
Oregon University	8	8	.500
Idaho University	5	10	.333

TEAM BATTING AVERAGES

	AB	R	H	P.C.
Oregon State	547	104	164	.299
Washington State	575	117	169	.293
Washington	623	101	146	.267
Oregon	554	118	140	.252
Idaho	531	73	112	.211

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Following the cancellation of the final Washington-Idaho game, the University of Washington nine became champions of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference by virtue of a half game advantage over State College of Washington.

The University of Washington team after trailing most of the season rallied on the tail end of the season, taking its last four games to win the title. The Washington Staters were trounced in a pair of contests, thereby lowering them to second place. Oregon State Agricultural College and the University of Oregon played up and down baseball all season, finishing in a tie for third place. The University of Idaho Vandals slumped after the first week of play and ended up in the "cellar."

Although only in a tie for third in the final standings the Oregon State nine set the pace for batting, clouting out a .299 average for the squad as a whole. The Orangemen collected 164 hits in 547 trips to the plate. The whole first string went into action regularly on the Conference pitchers' offerings, the lowest batter of the first string averaging .231 and all but two of them hitting above .300.

W. S. C. Close Second

Washington State hit a close second with a team average of .294 while Washington, the Conference winners, only ranked in third place. Oregon and Idaho trailed the league. All teams managed to keep their net averages above .200.

Every team in the Conference held the lead at one time or another during the season, but in the long run experience told and the veteran teams worked their ways upward. A possible exception to this was the slump of the veteran Oregon nine, which was rated high early in the season. The league was back on a united schedule after having been divided for several years into an eastern and a western section composed of three teams each. The State University of Montana dropped out of the baseball circuit, leaving a five-team league, each nine playing four games with each of the others, giving 16-game schedules.

From the individual standpoint Howard A. Maple '29, Oregon State catcher, was the bright light of the league. The chubby receiver, who captained his team this year, and who has since signed a contract and reported to the Chicago White Sox, made 25 safeties in 57 trips to the plate for a .438 average. He was the only regular player in the circuit who, playing in half or more of the scheduled games, hit above .400.

Cole Nearest Rival

Maple's nearest rival was H. L. Cole '29 of Washington State who, however, was separated from the Oregon State player by a very appreciable distance, having hit around .377. E. E. Mitchell '30 of Washington State followed next in line. This trio from the start of the season took the lead and held it in batting. From the number of hits tallied Maple and Mitchell were tied with 25 each. In team total for hits made Washington State ranked first with 169.

T. R. Rohwer '29 of Washington State was the home run king of the season, collecting five in 67 times at bat. Laurence Quayle '29 of Oregon State, M. A. Grayson '31 of Oregon State, and R. G. Edwards '29 of Oregon came next with four each. The slugging Oregon State nine stepped decisively in front for home run honors, accumulating 18 during the season, with some eight different players contributing. Washington State tallied 13 four-ply swats, Oregon 12, Idaho 8, and Washington 7.

Home run hits for the season:

Oregon State—Quayle 4, Grayson 4, Belleville 3, Maple 2, Hafenfeld 2, Torson 1, Pennell 1, Henzel 1.

Washington State—Rohwer 5, Koster 2, E. Mitchell 2, Di Julio 1, F. Mitchell 1, Lundberg 1, Cole 1.

Oregon—Edwards 4, Epps 3, Olinger 1, McCormick 1, Gould 1, McDonald 2.

Idaho—Cheyne 3, McMillan 2, Halliday 2, Lawrence 1.

Washington—Tollefson 2, Brannon 2, Hutchinson 1, Barbaris 1, Gaw 1.

McLean Stars

Archibald McLean '29 of Washington turned in the best pitching record with two wins and no defeats. Raphael Davis '29 of Washington and A. L. Schoeni '29 of Oregon each received credit for one win and no defeats. However, W. R. Baker '29 of Oregon, Fred Nightengale '31 of Oregon State, and H. C. Nelson '31 of Washington State loomed up as the more dependable pitchers, each turning in four wins against one loss.

Pitching averages of the Conference for 1929:

Player and Team	W	L	P.C.
Archibald McLean '29, Wash.	2	0	1.000
Raphael Davis '29, Wash.	1	0	1.000
A. L. Schoeni '29, Oregon	1	0	1.000
Fred Nightengale '31, Ore. S.	4	1	.800
H. C. Nelson '31, Wash. State	4	1	.800
W. R. Baker '29, Oregon	4	1	.800
O. H. Jones '31, Wash. State	2	1	.667
Gerald Calhoun '29, Wash.	4	3	.571
J. H. Boultinghouse '30, Ore. S.	6	3	.500
E. S. Cragin '29, Wash. State	1	1	.500
C. R. Fuller '30, Oregon	1	1	.500
J. E. Judy '31, Idaho	2	2	.500
Willard Nevins '30, Wash.	2	3	.400
F. A. Grabner '29, Idaho	1	2	.333
E. R. McDowell '29, Wash. S.	1	2	.333
Kermit Worden '30, Wash. S.	1	2	.333
E. C. Lawrence '29, Idaho	2	5	.286
R. J. MacDonald '30, Oregon	2	6	.250
W. J. Cloyes '29, Ore. State	1	3	.250
Ashley Poust '30, Ore. State	0	2	.000

Oscar H. Jones '31 of Washington State was the hardest worker of the Conference. He was in the box in 14 different games for the Cougars, earning a great reputation as a relief pitcher.

Schoeni of Oregon hitting .500 in four games, Calhoun of Washington .353 in seven games, and Jones of Washington State .333 in 14 games, were among the league pitchers that were outstanding in hitting.

Some 43 different players in the circuit of five teams turned in batting averages of .250 or better at the end of the season. Rohwer of Washington State was the leading run-getter in the league with 21 to his credit. His team mate, Cole, was next with 18, followed by Bolstad of Washington and Edwards of Oregon with 17 each. Batting averages for the Conference for players hitting above .250 follow:

Player and team	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
John Kirner '30, Wash.	1	1	0	1	1.000
Smith, Idaho	1	1	1	1	1.000
Beardsmore, Idaho	1	1	1	1	1.000
D. S. McCormick '29, Ore.	4	9	2	5	.556
H. A. Damon '29, Wash. S.	5	12	4	6	.500
A. L. Schoeni '29, Ore.	4	6	2	3	.500
David Bloom '31, Oregon	2	2	0	1	.500
H. A. Maple '29, Ore. S.	16	57	16	25	.438
H. L. Cole '29, Wash. S.	16	61	18	23	.377
E. E. Mitchell '30, Wash. S.	16	68	13	25	.367
G. Calhoun '29, Wash.	7	17	4	6	.353
La Quayle '29, Oregon S.	16	57	16	20	.351
P. Bolstad '29, Wash.	15	60	17	21	.350
James Torson '30, Ore. S.	15	52	9	18	.346
Wilson Gaw '30, Wash.	14	61	15	21	.344
T. R. Rohwer '29, Wash. S.	16	67	18	23	.343
W. Hutchinson '31, Wash.	12	47	13	16	.340
Ashley Poust '30, Ore. S.	2	3	1	1	.333
Warren Brown '29, Wash.	4	3	1	1	.333
O. H. Jones '31, Wash. S.	14	13	4	4	.333
E. P. Barnes '29, Ore.	14	51	11	17	.333
Lee Pennell '30, Ore. S.	14	53	8	17	.321
R. Henzel '31, Ore. S.	13	47	12	15	.319
M. A. Grayson '31, Ore. S.	16	57	15	18	.316
Carl Kvasika '31, Idaho	8	16	2	5	.312
R. Edwards '29, Ore.	16	61	17	19	.311
Koster, Washington S.	16	58	12	18	.310
R. Tollefson '30, Wash.	15	59	12	18	.305
W. R. Baker '29, Oregon	11	27	5	8	.296
G. P. Di Julio '29, Wash. S.	15	58	10	17	.293
G. H. Ridings '29, Ore.	12	31	6	9	.290
A. McLean '29, Wash.	7	7	0	2	.285
D. C. Epps '29, Oregon	16	60	16	17	.283
A. C. Cheyne '29, Idaho	14	53	10	15	.283
Lundberg, Wash. S.	14	59	12	17	.281
K. E. Roble '30, Oregon	16	62	16	17	.274
R.N. Hafenfeld '29, Ore. S.	11	38	7	9	.272
F. A. Grabner '29, Ida.	4	11	0	3	.272
W. Nevins '30, Wash.	7	19	1	5	.263
H. J. Duffy '31, Idaho	15	61	6	16	.262
Harry White '31, Wash.	15	59	9	15	.258
K. Worden '30, Wash. S.	5	12	0	3	.250
Cotter Gould '29, Oregon	13	24	4	6	.250

ENGLAND NEAR TENNIS CLIMAX

Some Players Have Withdrawn From Wimbledon Tournament as Protest

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The climax for the grass-court lawn tennis season so far as England is concerned arrives with the Wimbledown championship meeting that open Monday. As a little prelude to the rise of the curtain on what promises to be an enthralling drama, some of the leading performers will be entertained at lunch Monday at the London Press Club. Stanley N. Doust, former Australian champion, will be in the chair and the guests of honor will include Miss Helen N. Wills, United States, a firm favorite for the women's singles, Miss Betty Nuthal, England's chief hope in the same event, W. T. Tilden 2d., who is staging what he has announced as his last "come back" on the classic courts in Southeast London and three of France's "four musketeers"—Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon.

During the last few days there has been an animated discussion in lawn tennis circles on the apparent injustice which is held to have been done some of the home players by requesting them to work through qualifying matches before accepting their entry for Wimbledon. Some of the people affected have scratched from the tournament altogether rather than play themselves into the 25 spaces left vacant in the draw for the first round since, they argue, overseas entries are accepted without question as to whether the entrants' standard of play merits a clear walk in.

Some Players Withdraw

Among the players who have withdrawn their names as a protest are Mrs. A. E. Beamish and H. G N. Lee in the mixed doubles. Mrs. Beamish has been a familiar figure on the Wimbledon courts for years and Lee has just brought himself prominently into the limelight by meeting five British former Davis Cup players in succession while winning the Kent County singles championship at Beckenham. Stars whose light has been dimmed at the rate of one per day during the last week were Randolph Lycet, Louis Raymond, G. K. Sherwell, J. A. Wright Jr., and C. H. Kingsley. He hit with a freedom seldom seen in England's younger generation of players.

While H. W. Austin and J. C. Gregory, England's outstanding pair of singles players, were busy at Budapest winning their way into the final of the European zone Davis Cup play at the expense of Hungary, the nation's second-string, as it were, opposed America's "A" team at Eastbourn—with a conspicuous lack of success. John F. Hennessey and J. W. Van Ryn and W. F. Allison plowed their way through H. K. Lester, W. H. Powell, G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames without losing a match, and did quite enough to convince the critics that Tilden and company will not be the only Americans needing careful watching at Wimbledon. Allison, when the writer saw him Saturday, was in particularly good form, frequently serving cannon-ball "aces," and coming up to the net on the right shot, and putting away anything overhead with a crispness worthy of Henri Cochet.

Tolley Again Champion

Cyril J. H. Tolley, striding majestically over the links of the Royal St. George's course at Sandwich and carrying a portable seat to rest upon when play became too slow for him, won the British open amateur golf championship for the second time June 15. The last occasion was in 1920 when he defeated Robert A. Gardner, United States, in the final.

John W. Dawson of Chicago, America's strongest challenger this year, went as far as the semifinal round when he was vanquished by John N. Smith, a dour Scottish artisan, who, after being dormy 3 down, squared the match on the home green and won on the nineteenth.

In the final against Tolley, Smith was continually playing the odd and the cumulative effect of this told its tale toward the end. Four up and 3 to play was the margin of Tolley's victory. Tolley, together with E. F. Storey, T. A. Bourn and possibly J. A. Stout leave for California in August to challenge the Americans in their own championship.

Another great triumph for British motoring was achieved at Le Mans, France, June 16, when Capt. Woolf Barnatos in a 6½-liter "Bentley" automobile, roared his way to victory in the classic "grand prix d'Endurance," with other Bentley cars in the next three places. The next three home, after that, were an American-made Stutz, followed by two Chryslers. The 24-hours' run provided a day and night of thrills and was watched by many thousands of spectators, and the winning car covered 1774 4-5 miles, averaging nearly 74 miles an hour.

Teaching Baseball

The education of the British people in the matter of baseball is providing the Anglo-American Baseball Association with anything but an easy task. And when Londoners are persuaded to attend they do not know how to shout. Since "rooting" is apparently a vital part of the game's program—a most informative publication—tells the newly converted just what to say when they don't like the umpire or feel criticism is deserved by the players. Obviously it is not any good for a baseball fan showing dissatisfaction in the way it is done in cricket matches here—by little ironical applause and, in specially deserving cases, by a gentle hint that the tedious batsman has mistaken himself for a war memorial or that an unsuccessful fieldsman has left his bag at home. Baseball demands snappier objurgations—"glass arm," "stick it on him," "slide Kelly slide" and so on—and these are all set out neatly on the program in the form of a glossary so that the inexperienced watchers, having analyzed his sentiments, can address himself appropriately to all concerned.

R. H. Wild, whose success in the 50-mile tandem race cycling championship of England, chronicled last week, proved his versatility awheel, June 15, by making off with the one-mile title. He came away with a rush about half way in the final heat and just succeeded in keeping ahead of St. Cozens to the finish. It was said afterward that Cozens covered the last 100 yards on a rapidly deflating back tire.

PICK-UPS

SHORTSTOP appears to be the position which is giving the major-league clubs the most trouble and where the most changes have been made this season. Detroit and Pittsburgh are having to experiment there; the Boston Red Sox are weak there; the Braves have a new shortstop in Maranville; the Cardinals, Phillies, Senators, Indians and Yankees have new men playing at shortstop, and Brooklyn will just as soon as Glenn Wright gets into condition.

Few players have as great success in their first major-league seasons as has Charles H. Klein, Phillies' outfielder, yet he is playing in only his second season in professional baseball. In his first year in the professional game, 1928, when he divided his year with Fort Wayne and the Phillies, he hit 36 home runs. So far this season he has 17. No question about his natural ability!

In 1928 there were 38 players in the majors who made at least 10 home runs. To date this year, and the season is only about one-third completed, there are already 13 who have made 10 or more, and about a dozen very near that mark. With an array of young home-run hitters coming up this season, the major league record for home runs hit in a season may be broken.

Although Ruth has been out a great deal, he has 19 home runs to his credit. Gehrig has 18.

George Wessling, Detroit's new shortstop, prefers not to be called by his real name of Wheatling. His nom-de-plume then will be Wessling. He was the leading shortstop in the Three-I League in 1927, making more assists and fewer errors than any other shortstop in that circuit. He was in training with the Cleveland Indians in 1928 but did not play in any of the league games.

Only two men can tell baseball fans how it feels to be a president-manager in the major leagues today. Wilbert Robinson of Brooklyn is one of them and Judge Emil E. Fuchs is the other. Both seem inclined to depart as managers and it looks as though Fuchs would be the first to go, probably very soon.

Harvard's nine of 1929 is not as finished a ball club as is customary of teams coached by Coach F. F. Mitchell. It is weak in the field and not any too strong with the bat. Pitching was Mitchell's chief reliance but that first game with Yale came far from upholding his confidence in the box staff.

Mitchell has been famous for producing the right pitcher at the right time when Yale threatens. And usually it is a pitcher whom other college teams never heard of and whom Mitchell has been training for just such an occasion as the present apparently demands. His "unknown" this year will be W. K. Page '31 and baseball followers are asked to watch him!

John J. Evers made a trip around the southern cities which sport minor league clubs while his team was in the West, in search of promising material for a new manager. He evidently talked with several men, among them Frank Snyder, manager of Houston. Another man mentioned as a possible candidate for the position soon to be vacated by Fuchs is John Albert Nicholl, former great infielder, now a coach of the Giants.

GOLDEN LEADS FIELD

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa. (AP)—John Golden of Paterson, N. J., a member of the United States Ryder Cup team, led the field with the completion of the first half of the Shawnee open golf tournament with a total of 144 strokes for the 36 holes. Holding second place was Harry Cooper, Buffalo, who in 1927 tied for the United States open at Oakmont, only to lose the playoff to Tommy D. Armour. The two leaders had a good lead on the rest of the field, the next three being tied with 150. They were W. McFarlane, Oakbridge; Joseph Turnesa, Elmsford, and William Burke, Westport.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	49	22	.690
New Orleans	35	28	.556
Nashville	33	28	.541
Memphis	32	30	.516
Chattanooga	21	37	.362
Atlanta	31	34	.477
Little Rock	30	33	.476
Mobile	27	36	.429

RESULTS JUNE 18

Memphis 6, Atlanta 1.
Nashville 6, Mobile 4.
New Orleans 9, Chattanooga 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	38	21	.644
Reading	31	23	.574
Baltimore	31	27	.534
Toronto	30	31	.492
Montreal	29	32	.475
Newark	26	31	.456
Buffalo	26	32	.448
Jersey City	21	35	.375

RESULTS JUNE 18

Jersey City 6, Toronto 4.
Rochester 19, Newark 7.
Reading 9, Montreal 4.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 4.

HOWARD TO LEAD VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The University of Vermont baseball team has elected Willis W. Howard, of White River Junction, captain of the 1930 team. Howard, a junior, played the outfield this season.

Meadow Brook Freebooters Show Brilliant Polo Form

Winston F. C. Guest Stars in Second Series of Games for the Third Westbury Challenge Cup—Old Aiken and Ramblers Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The younger element in polo launched a drive that swamped their elders in the game in brilliant style June 18 when the second series of games in the contest for the Third Westbury Challenge Cup was staged on three adjoining fields of the Meadow Brook Club, International Field, Cochran Field, and what is known as No. 3 Field, behind International Field. First, the Meadow Brook Freebooters, composed of W. F. C. Guest, the former Yale star, his young brother Raymond Guest, just over his freshman year in the same college; C. Redington Barrett, also a recent Yale polo graduate, with John H. Whitney as back, defeated the Shelburne team, which had defeated the 1928 champions, the Meadow Larks on June 15, by a score of 10 to 6.

Then the St. Paul's School four, still calling themselves Old Aiken, winners in the low-handicap classes last year, now all college freshmen also, with the exception of Elbridge Gerry, now at Harvard, enrolled at Yale, defeated Old Westbury, with Malcolm Stevenson, the internationalist, in the lineup, 17 to 4.

Lastly, the Whippany River four, mostly composed of the leading stars of indoor polo, including Cyril R. Harrison and Gerard Smith, were defeated by the Meadow Brook Ramblers in the only close battle of the day, 9 to 8, with F. S. Von Stade and Robert E. Strawbridge in the winning lineup.

In the first game, W. F. C. Guest, now playing regularly at No. 3, displayed his skill in that position all the way through, and his powerful driving to his forwards, Raymond Guest and Barrett, gave them so many opportunities that the game was decidedly one-sided all the way through. The Freebooters scored three goals in the initial period, and held the upper hand right to the end. The summary:

FREEBOOTERS	SHELBURNE
No. 1—Raymond Guest	Fred Roe
No. 2—C. R. Barrett	H. E. Talbott Jr.
No. 3—W. F. C. Guest	J. W. Webb
Back—J. H. Whitney	Morgan Belmont

Score—Meadow Brook Freebooters 10, Shelburne 6. Goals—Raymond Guest 5, Barrett 3, W. F. C. Guest, Whitney for Freebooters; Talbott 3, Webb 2, Belmont for Shelburne. Referee—J. C. Cooley. Seven periods of 7½ m.

Neither side scored in the first chukker of the Old Aiken—Old Westbury game, but the youngsters got busy in the second with four goals, while their defense was so far ahead as to hold even Stevenson helpless before it. They continued to pile up scores, making three each in the fourth, fifth and sixth chukkers, while Old Westbury could not make more than one in any period. The summary:

OLD AIKEN	OLD WESTBURY
No. 1—E. T. Gerry	Thomas Le Boutillier
2—J. P. Mills	J. H. Lapham
3—S. B. Iglehart	Malcolm Stevenson
Back—J. C. Rathborne	David Dows

Score—Old Aiken 17, Old Westbury 4. Goals—Gerry 8, Mills 4, Rathborne 4, Iglehart, for Old Aiken; Le Boutillier 2, Lapham, Stevenson for Old Westbury. Referee—Bradley Martin. Eight periods of 7½ minutes.

The third game was a seesaw, with the Ramblers gaining a lead, only to be tied at 5-all at half time. Whippany was in the lead for a short period in the fifth chukker, only to have three goals scored against it in the sixth. Then the score was tied once more early in the eighth, only to have a final goal go through the Whippany posts in the last few minutes of play, to give the victory to the Ramblers. The summary:

RAMBLERS	WHIPPANY RIVER
No. 1—Marshall Field	C. R. Harrison
No. 2—Robert Pinkerton	Gerard Smith
No. 3—F. S. Van Stade	J. D. Richards
Back—R. E. Strawbridge	Gerald Balding

Score—Meadow Brook Ramblers 9, Whippany River 8. Goals—Pinkerton 5, Strawbridge 2, Field 2, for Ramblers; Smith 3, Harrison 2, Balding 2, Richards, for Whippany. Referees—Devereux Milburn and W. G. Lowe. Eight chukkers of 7½ minutes.

REINFELD WINNER IN THE SIXTH ROUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frederick A. Reinfeld '32, New York University, continued his victorious career June 18, when he eliminated Irving Kandel, the second City College player, in the sixth round of the intercollegiate chess championship of the National Chess Federation, at the Manhattan Chess Club. He is now in possession of four victories and a draw, with only two games to come.

G. A. Kussman '29, City College, the 1928 champion, is the only player who can now overtake him, as he has a number of adjourned games to play, his score being 2—1. He did not complete a game June 18.

Kandel also lost in the fifth round, when Morris Fish, also of City College, defeated him, only to lose in turn to Joseph Arons of Cooper Union, in the sixth round. These were the only other gams completed.

MAJOR LETTERS TO MINOR TEAMS

Boston University has decided to award a major "B. U." to members of all minor sports teams who compete against scheduled opponents the required number of times for recognition. The letters given to minor sports teams will be a little smaller than that given for major sports, but will have the same appearance. This new policy will go into effect in September.

TWO WESLEYAN CAPTAINS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan track team has elected K. B. Jones '31 of Montclair, N. J., captain for next year. He has starred in the high jump. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. E. J. Barthen '30 of Larchmont, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan tennis team. He is a member of the Skull and Serpent.

NEW VESPER (COURSE) RECORD

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—Marshall W. Forrest, local amateur, recently broke the course record at the Vesper Country club established at the recent state open tournament by William Ogg, Worcester Country Club professional. Ogg shot a 69, but Forrest got a 68, playing in a foursome.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Yale 16, Harvard 1.
St. Michaels 12, Norwich 1.

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SCHMIDT'S SHOES YOU'LL LIKE — E

FAVORITES WIN IN THE SINGLES

G. S. Mangin, Top Seeded Player, Advances Twice in College Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—All six of the seeded survivors of the opening day, including the two who did not play, reached the round of eight in the first open eastern intercollegiate lawn tennis championship, at the Crescent Athletic Club, June 18, mostly in easy style.

Gregory S. Mangin, of Georgetown, the leading seeded player, made his initial appearance and dashed through two rounds with the utmost speed. He defeated J. A. Hene '29, Cornell, 6—0, 6—1, and then after a brief rest, defeated Charles Lockhart '30, No. 3 of the Princeton team, 6—0, 6—2. Caspar H. Nannes '31 of Rutgers, a well-known figure on the local courts, was also a double winner, over M. T. Bush '29, another Cornell player, 6—1, 6—2, and then E. A. Miller, of New York University, 6—0, 6—3.

J. S. Custer '29, the third Cornell player, who was an absentee on June 17, won his first match, from R. M. Rutan '31 of Brown, easily, 6—1, 6—0, but was beaten in turn by Donald Strachan '31, the former Tilden pupil of Princeton, 6—3, 6—2. Spencer Peets, the young Union player, who eliminated Walter F. Thomas '31, also of Princeton, on Monday, was also a double winner, defeating H. J. McRoberts '29 of the United States Naval Academy, 11—9, 6—1, with the aid of his steadiness, an unusual quality in a left-handed player. But his second victory was due far more to the great heat than his own efforts, as Raymond Stone, his opponent, second man for Columbia, attempted to play two rounds also, and after taking the initial set from Peets, and leading at 5—1 in the second, was unable to keep his control and after losing seven of the next eight games for the set, defaulted.

The eighth place vacated by the default of Clifford S. Sutter '31, of Tulane, in the singles, was filled by the Naval Academy star, J. M. Farrin Jr. '29, who defeated N. H. McDiarmid of Swarthmore, 6—1, 7—5. Sutter and his partner Maurice J. Bayon '30, played in the doubles, which made a start June 18, and reached the third round by a bye and a victory over the West Point pair, J. T. Helms '31, and J. L. Grier '29, 6—2, 6—1. Three other teams, Farrin and H. J. McRoberts '29, the Annapolis pair; Strachan and Thomas of Princeton; and Henry King and Thomas Cahalan, of Fordham, reached the round of eight also. The summary:

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Second Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Georgetown, defeated J. A. Hene, Cornell, 6—0, 6—1.

J. S. Custer, Cornell, defeated R. M. Rutan, Brown, 6—1, 6—0.

Stanley J. Harte, New York, defeated J. L. Grier, United States Military Academy, 6—2, 6—1.

Spencer Peets, Union, defeated H. J. McRoberts, United States Naval Academy, 11—9, 6—1.

Raymond Stone, Columbia, defeated E. W. Williams, Brown, 6—1, 6—4.

Caspar H. Nannes, Rutgers, defeated M. T. Bush, Cornell, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round

G. S. Mangin, Georgetown, defeated Charles Lockhart, Princeton, 6—0, 6—2.

Donald Strachan, Princeton, defeated J. S. Custer, Cornell, 6—3, 6—2.

Harris E. Coggeshall, Grinnell, defeated S. J. Harte, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Spencer Peets, Union, defeated Raymond Stone, Columbia, 4—6, 8—6, default.

Frank Bowden, Columbia, defeated Gerson A. Weiss, Brown, 6—2, 6—0.

C. H. Nannes, Rutgers, defeated E. A. Miller, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

J. M. Farrin, United States Naval Academy, defeated N. H. McDiarmid, Swarthmore, 6—1, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

J. S. Custer and J. A. Hene, Cornell, defeated C. H. Nannes and William J. Upton, Rutgers, 6—0, 6—1.

E. G. Tasangioli and George Becker, New York, defeated William Epstein and Seymour Klein, City College, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

H. E. Coggeshall and Donald Jones, Grinnell, defeated H. T. Dubler and A. C. Pederson, Pratt Institute, 6—2, 6—3.

Frank Bowden and Raymond Stone, Columbia, won from C. R. Woodruff and R. F. Hofheins, Colgate, by default.

Second Round

J. M. Farrin and H. J. McRoberts, United States Naval Academy, defeated E. W. Williams and R. M. Rutan, Brown, 6—2, 6—3.

Donald Strachan and W. F. Thomas, Princeton, won from L. LeR. Dritz and Herman Tarnower, Syracuse, by default.

Henry King and Thomas Cahalan, Fordham, defeated Paul Haber and Joseph Sloan, City College, 7—5, 6—2.

C. S. Sutter and M. J. Bayon, Tulane, defeated J. T. Helms and J. L. Grier, United States Military Academy, 6—2, 6—1.

MISS COLLETT TO LIVE ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett, women's United States golf champion, arrived here June 19 en route to Del Monte, Calif., where she will make her permanent residence. She announced she would defend her title at Detroit in September.

Leads Strong Nine

CAPT. J. J. GARVEY '29
Yale University Baseball Team.

Yale Wins First Contest in Series

Eli Scores 16-to-1 Victory Over Crimson Nine in Annual Clash

HARVARD-YALE BASEBALL SERIES

1929	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	1	0	1.000
Harvard	0	1	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harvard and Yale transfer their baseball series today from here to Soldiers Field, Boston, for the second game of their annual clash, with the Eli favored because of having won the first encounter here Tuesday, June 18, by a score of 16 to 1 before some 10,000 alumni. The victory was especially pleasing to Yale for it was before the annual commencement gathering and over its greatest rival.

Harvard tried no ! s than five pitchers in an effort to hold the Eli in check, but to no avail. Only three innings passed in which Yale came to bat without scoring. After establishing a lead of 9 to 1 in six innings, the local team capped the climax by a rally in the seventh which scored seven more runs. The Yale lineup batted around twice, once in the fourth with one man to spare, scoring four runs, and again in the seventh when 11 men batted and six hit safely. Harvard's only run came in the fourth.

While every Yale regular got at least one hit, F. T. Vincent '31S, first baseman, led with four hits in five times at bat, including two singles, a double and a triple. E. H. McGrath '31, Harvard shortstop, stood out for the losers with three hits in four times at bat. R. A. Sawyer '29, Yale pitcher, allowed the Crimson 10 hits, but with an early lead to rely on, he worked easily. Yale's 20 hits were for a total of 27 bases. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	3	0	1	4	0	1	7	0	x	16	20	1
Harvard	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	3

Batteries—Sawyer and Hoben, Linnehan for Yale; Whitmore, Ketcham, Kolpak, Malloy, Prior and Dudley, Batchelder for Harvard. Losing pitcher—Whitmore. Umpires—Devron and Finnell. Time—3h. 20m.

KUPPENHEIMER INCOME OFF

NEW YORK (AP)—B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Inc., of Chicago, manufacturers of men's clothing, reports net income for the six months ending April 30 of $270,426, equal to $2.34 a share on 100,000 shares, compared with $309,140, or $2.63 a share for the same period last year.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

Bryn Mawr 10, Harvard 8.

First Test Cricket Contest Is Drawn

South Africa and England Play Match on Hyper-Cautious Lines

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first test cricket match of the present series between England and South Africa at Birmingham ended June 18 in a draw after promising to be one from its early stages when play developed on hyper-cautious lines. England scratched about 245 runs in its first innings and in reply the visitors gathered 250, almost in spite of themselves, as they presented an unvarying defense to England's bowling.

Then, on the third day, England brightened up somewhat to hit 308 for 4 wickets before the second innings was declared closed and the South Africans, with no chance of winning and only the slightest change of losing, ended the proceedings with a welcomed sample of vigorous hitting that brought them within 132 runs of England's aggregate. R. H. Catterall and Bruce Mitchell, the opening pair, gathered 171 runs before they were parted—easily a record score for a South African's first wicket in a test match. Their feat of passing the century without being separated in each innings has been accomplished only once before in test match history—by J. B. Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe for England against Australia in the 1924-25 tour. Catterall was only two runs short of 100 when J. C. White caught him off P. G. H. Fender. Despite two good centuries by Sutcliffe and W. R. Hammond, runs came slowly and there was little inspiring cricket until England's declaration. The summary:

ENGLAND—First Innings

Herbert Sutcliffe, b Ochse	26
E. T. Killick, c Morkel, b Ochse	31
W. R. Hammond, b Quinn	18
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Vincent, b Morkel	12
E. H. Hendren, b Morkel	70
M. W. Leyland, c Taylor, b Ochse	3
P. G. H. Fender, c Cameron, b Quinn	6
M. W. Tate, c Mitchell, b Morkel	0
Harold Larwood, lbw, b Ochse	6
J. C. White, run out	5
George Duckworth, not out	11
Extras	17
Total	245

Second Innings

Herbert Sutcliffe, b Morkel	114
E. T. Killick, b Quinn	23
W. R. Hammond, not out	138
K. S. Duleepsinhji, lbw, b Ochse	1
E. H. Hendren, not out	8
P. G. H. Fender, c Vincent, b Ochse	12
Extras	12
Total (four wickets)	308

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

R. H. Catterall, lbw; b Fender	67
Bruce Mitchell, b Tate	88
P. A. Christie, b Larwood	1
H. W. Taylor, b Larwood	2
D. P. B. Morkel, b Tate	5
H. G. Deane, c and b Fender	29
H. B. Cameron, b Larwood	5
H. G. Owen-Smith, b Tate	25
C. L. Vincent, not out	14
N. A. Quinn, b Larwood	1
A. L. Ochse, b Larwood	11
Extras	2
Total	250

Second Innings

R. H. Catterall, c White; b Fender	98
Bruce Mitchell (not out)	61
Extras	12
Total (one wicket)	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS

England's First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Morkel	20	4	40	3
Quinn	27	8	62	2
Ochse	25.1	3	79	4
Vincent	7	0	37	0
Mitchell	2	0	10	0

Second Innings

Ochse	28	2	88	2
Morkel	22	6	54	1
Quinn	20	2	55	1
Owen-Smith	6	0	29	0
Vincent	19	3	55	0
Christie	5	1	18	0

South Africa's First Innings

Larwood	42.4	17	57	5
Tate	44	14	65	3
Fender	32	10	64	2
Hammond	22	12	25	0
White	33	19	28	0

Second Innings

Larwood	11	6	12	0
Tate	16	4	43	0
Fender	15.4	3	55	1
White	13	5	23	0
Hammond	3	0	19	0
Duleepsinhji	1	0	7	0

FALL OF WICKETS

England's First Innings—One for 59, two for 66, three for 92, four for 96, five for 111, six for 123, seven for 215, eight for 215, nine for 222, ten for 245.

England's Second Innings—One for 34, two for 255, three for 278, four for 280.

South Africa's First Innings—One for 119, two for 120, three for 122, four for 130, five for 174, six for 182, seven for 224, eight for 239, nine for 248, ten for 250.

ATHLETICS HALT RUN AT TWO

Refuse to Lose Their Third Straight, Although They Come Near It

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	40	13	.755
New York	32	21	.604
St. Louis	32	23	.582
Detroit	31	29	.517
Cleveland	26	27	.491
Washington	20	32	.385
Chicago	21	37	.362
Boston	18	38	.321

RESULTS JUNE 18

New York 6, Boston 0.
Boston 7, New York 4.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 6.

The Philadelphia Athletics thought they had conceded enough when they lost their second straight game for the first time this season on June 17, so they refused to allow their losing run to go three straight, June 18, defeating Washington 7 to 6. The Athletics summoned all their power to win, for the Senators knocked out Philadelphia's star left-hander, Robert M. Grove, in the second inning.

Washington has felt the brunt of the Athletics' success this season, having lost 13 out of 14 games to Connie Mack's team. Six of their defeats have been by one-run margins, as was the one on June 18. The hitting of Cronin, recruit shortstop, was one of the few bright spots from a Washington viewpoint. His single, double and triple accounted for three runs.

With the Yankees dividing a double-header with Boston, the Athletics moved farther ahead of the champions, increasing their margin to eight games once more.

With Heimach pitching the first shutout the Yankees have scored since June 3, Boston came out on the losing end of the first game with the champions, 9 to 0, but the second was different. William L. Bayne, former Cleveland pitcher, worked for Boston in the final to hold the champions well in hand. A four-run rally in the eighth inning of the final saved him and the Red Sox, for the Yankees were just beginning to solve Bayne's offerings, scoring three runs in the last two innings. Todt's home run with three on did the work in the eighth inning.

The first game was featured by Gehrig's eighteenth home run. The scores:

AT NEW YORK (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	x—	9	13	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	2

Batteries—Heimach and Dickey; Morris and Berry. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0—	7	12	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2—	4	9	0

Batteries—Bayne and A. Gaston, Berry; Pipgras, Zachary, Sherid and Grabowski. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Time—2h. 12m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0—	7	14	0
Washington	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—	6	13	0

Batteries—Grove, Walberg and Cochrane; Hadley, Braxton, Brown, Liska and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Losing pitcher—Braxton. Time—2h. 17m.

Cherry Blossoms Charm Tourists Who Flock to Alte Land, Germany

Trip Down Elbe Is Picturesque and Thrifty Descendants of Flanders Folk Are Hospitable—Same Thatched Roof Shelters Family and Domestic Animals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Cherry blossom time has come—not in Japan, but in the Alte Land, famous fruit-farming country of north Germany.

After the unusually severe winter and late spring, the miles of delicately tinted blossoms, chiefly cherry, but also pear and apple, planted in the shelter of the dikes, have an even greater attraction than usual.

The trip only takes about 1½ hours down the River Elbe from Hamburg on a little river steamer, past the city's imposing towers, gliding in front of Flottbeck and Blankenese's charming garden-surrounded houses, then a bit farther on across the wide river to Luhe, a tiny village, little visited except when the blossoms are in their full glory. The rest of the day can be spent wandering along the dikes, with one's head, not in the clouds, but in the fairylike fragrant blossoms of the trees so cleverly planted on a lower level out of the wind.

The inhabitants of the Alte Land are said to have come from Flanders in the twelfth century, and they still cling to many of their old customs and costumes. Many of their quaint, broad-roofed brick farmhouses date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and have odd mottoes or proverbs painted over the richly carved doors. The roofs are thatched—many with storks' nests perched high on the crest. These big birds winter in Africa, but early spring finds them again in the Alte Land.

Inside a farmhouse one finds a large main room flanked on one side by tiny chambers, which are scarcely more than cupboards, and on the other by the barn and dairy. Everything is under one roof. The animals are sleek and well fed, and their owners are gravely courteous to their rare guests, gladly opening the gates to display their prize cherry tree, "the most perfect of the countryside," or to show off the pink young pigs and woolly lambs. But fruit is the chief product of the country, and at least one-third of the land along the canals and dotted with windmills is taken up by the blossoming trees.

The inns of the district are extremely simple, but if one is satisfied with, say, "kalbsbraten and spargel" (roast veal and asparagus), one can have a plain but delightful meal in the open, sitting at a rough table in the glorious sunshine.

Several towns of the districts are well worth a brief visit—York, so quaint and quiet that it seems a bit of another world, picturesque Esterbruegge (East Bruges) and queer little Buxtehude.

RICKENBACKER FOKKER OFFICIAL

Edward V. Rickenbacker, war time American ace, has been transferred from the sales department of the La Salle division of the Cadillac Motor Co., to vice-presidency of the Fokker Aircraft Corporation in charge of sales. The change follows the recent acquisition of 40 per cent of the Fokker stock by General Motors Corporation.

CAT IS FUNCTIONARY OF STEAMBOAT LINE

Guards Warehouse and Makes Frequent Tours of Inspection

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A river-going cat, with a strong inclination to travel, has a post of much dignity on one of the Hudson River steamboat lines.

The cat has been a self-appointed guardian of the warehouse for 10 years, has always been well cared for by deckhands and stevedores, and has a great relish for navigation. He goes aboard the river vessels at will, and frequently makes the 300-mile round-trip between Albany and New York, pacing the decks and fraternizing with the crew, particularly at mess times.

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Every Sunday Evening 8 to 9
(Daylight Saving Time)

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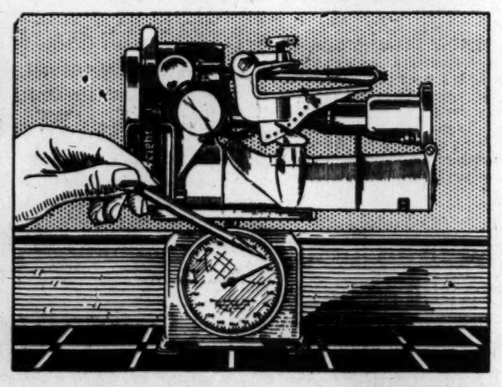

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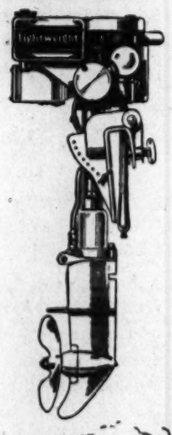
The Elto dealer will gladly demonstrate the Lightweight—also the Super Elto Speedster and the 4-cylinder Quad. Call on him.



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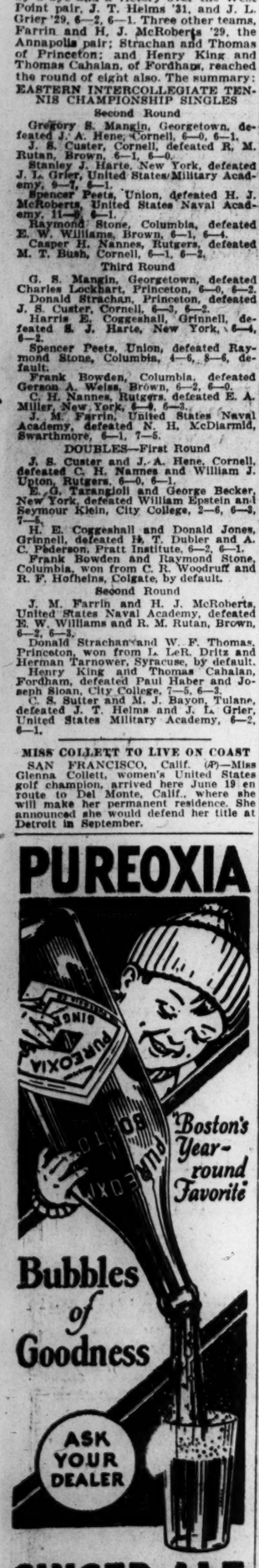

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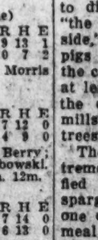

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Royal Agricultural Show Takes Place Amid Delightful Setting in Yorkshire

STRAY COMMON SCENE OF SHOW AT HARROGATE

Agricultural Exhibition Attracts Large Attendance to Annual Event

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—The Stray—that magnificent common, 200 acres in extent—a portion of which has been temporarily annexed for the Royal Agricultural Show, is at once Harrogate's pride and one of its greatest attractions. Cutting through almost the center of the town, it is nowhere enclosed and extends from Low Harrogate to High Harrogate.

For this unusual feature residents of today can praise their far-seeing predecessors, who, in 1770, when the land around the town was being disposed of by act of parliament, obtained the insertion of a clause providing that 200 acres adjoining the mineral springs should be converted into a "stinted pasture" and should ever remain open and unenclosed. The wisdom of such a provision is realized now that Harrogate has grown to its present proportions, for the town can never be overcrowded with buildings and must forever preserve its almost unique spaciousness.

Favored Geographically

As a holiday resort Harrogate is favorably placed geographically. Although within three-quarters of an hour's train journey of several of the great industrial centers of the West Riding, it is also within even easier reach of the most picturesque moorland scenery in Yorkshire—that county of many contrasts.

Most accessible—and possibly most picturesque of all the famous Yorkshire dales—is the smiling valley of the Wharfe; lower Wharfedale with Almscliff Crag, a towering group of rocks surrounding Druidical remains; Bolton Abbey, the nave of which is still used as a parish church, and the Strid—where the river is forced into a narrow torrent, and upper Wharfedale, a region of stone-built villages, heather-clad hills and high passes leading westward to the English Lakes.

Fourteen miles north of Harrogate is Fountains Abbey, possibly the best-preserved Cistercian abbey in Great Britain. Three miles nearer, in the same direction, is the ancient market town of Ripon, where a number of old customs, including the nightly blowing of the Wakeman's Horn, are still kept up. The Wakeman's house, in the Market Place, a building of considerable antiquarian interest, bears the motto, "Unless ye Lord keep ye cities, ye Wakeman waketh in vain."

Northwestward lies Nidderdale, another picturesque valley with moors beyond, while but 3½ miles to the east is Knaresborough, with its castle, superbly situated on a cliff overlooking the river Nidd, the Dropping Well which petrifies small objects left to be saturated in the water, the cave of Mother Shipton of many legendary tales and other objects of interest.

Roman Remains Found

Not far away are Aldborough and Boroughbridge, both of which are interesting, the former for Roman remains with some well-preserved tessellated pavements.

Brimham Rocks, in the Nidd Valley, are believed to have been used by the Druids in their rites, and a few miles further away is Pateley Bridge; itself a center with very many places of interest in its immediate neighborhood. These include How Stean, a wooded chasm through which flows, 70 feet below, a roaring torrent; Guyscliffe, an eminence with a magnificent panorama of rugged moorland scenery, and Stump Cross Caverns, with stalactites even larger and more wonderful than, although not so accessible as, more famous Cheddar.

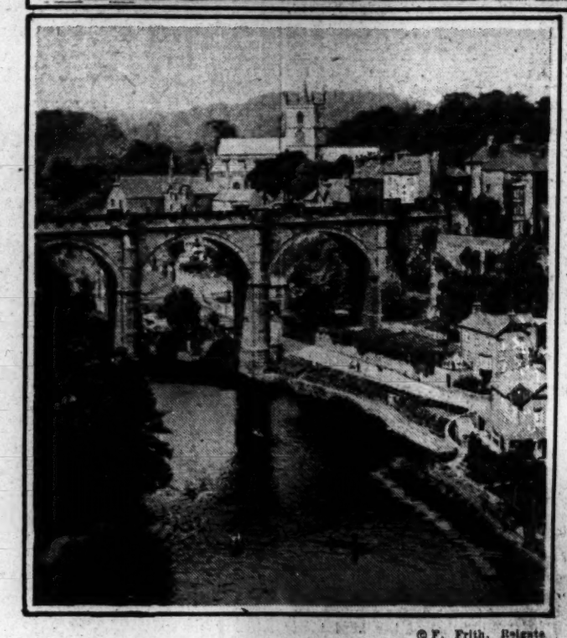
Wensleydale, famed for cheeses and some of Yorkshire's most serene and gracious scenery, is but 40 miles away.

For the stranger to the district, however, there is scarcely need to go so far afield to sample Harrogate's attractions. The town itself, well planned, airy and spacious, will please. An alert municipality caters in many ways for the visitors on whom the prosperity of the residents so largely depends.

Hotels, ranging from the palatial to the comparatively modest, abound; an excellent symphony orchestra plays regularly in the Royal Hall; there are cafés and cinemas and a shopping street that is sometimes dubbed the Bond Street of the north; there are three golf links and tennis courts in abundance—there is, in brief, everything that the most up-to-date holiday resorts have in common, and some few natural advantages possessed by no other.

Judging Cattle at the Royal Agricultural Show

© Sport & General



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Beautiful Knaresborough, With Placid River Flowing Through It, and Nestling In Arboreal Luxuriance, Is a Typical English Countryside Scene. The Town Is a Few Miles Distant From Harrogate.

CHIEF INDUSTRY OF YORKSHIRE IS AGRICULTURE

Some 4,000,000 Acres Devoted to Farming—Cattle, Pigs and Poultry Pay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—Despite the multitude of industries—varying from shipbuilding and the iron and steel of the Tees in the north, the wool and clothing trades of the West Riding, and the edged-tool manufacture around Sheffield, to the coal mining in the Doncaster area in the south—agriculture still remains the staple industry of Yorkshire. Exact and up-to-date figures are not available, but it is safe to say that almost all of the county's "broad acres" are given up to farming.

Naturally, methods and crops vary considerably. The largest holdings, generally, are found in the wolds of the East Riding, where the average is some 90 acres; in the North Riding the average drops to some 65 acres, while the West Riding, which in 1925 had 1,094,691 acres under crops and grass—a somewhat surprising area in a district better known as the workshop of England—is a land of small holdings.

Decline in Live Stock

The decline in the number of horses, cattle, and sheep bred in the industrial areas is a marked feature of more recent times. The actual breeding qualities of mature animals may be unimpaired through living in a smoky atmosphere and on grass soiled by soot deposits, but it is not possible to rear the best of young stock under such conditions, and only a small proportion of those so reared are used in turn as breeding stock. On the dales of the North Riding, however, where cattle and sheep can be reared under more hardy and natural conditions, the farmer in the industrial area can draw to maintain his herds, and there has thus developed a considerable trade between what may be called the rearing and the producing centers.

Devoted to Pasture

The Vale of York—that large plain which surrounds the capital city—is almost entirely agricultural and is probably the richest grain-producing district for its size in the whole country.

In the dales, on the other hand, there is scarcely any corn, owing alike to the elevation of the ground and the general inclemency of the weather. Here the rich ground in the bottom of the valleys is almost entirely devoted to meadow and pasture, while the higher moorland is used for the grazing of sheep. These are the districts of dairy produce, One dale in particular—Wensleydale—has become famed throughout England for its cheeses, although to a certain extent the term "Wensleydale cheese" has been given by custom a wider application than the produce of the actual valley itself.

Gainford, on the edge of the North Riding, has similarly won extended notice for the quality of its shorthorn cattle—mainly through the many show successes of one noted breeder.

In the East Riding, an area almost entirely agricultural, 66 per cent of the land is arable to 34 per cent pasture, and there are some 69,000 acres of wheat. Potatoes are a very important crop, in fact often the most important crop, on many of the farms in the Selby district, and here, too, sugar beet has been increasingly grown in recent years. On the heavy alluvial soil good crops are obtained with a very satisfactory sugar content.

An unusual crop cultivated for a great number of years near Pontefract is licorice, a plant with roots three or four feet long, the juice of which is made into stick, or "Spanish," licorice and "Pomfret cakes," a sweetmeat. Another agricultural oddity is the number of acres—some 2,500—devoted to the growing of rhubarb, which far exceeds that put to a similar purpose in any other county.

Pigs Prove Paying

Pigs, during the last year or two, have proved a paying "side line" to many farmers and a farmers' bacon factory at Sherburn-in-Elmet was established in 1927. Poultry breeding, too, is extensively practiced. According to the latest poultry census taken by the Ministry of Agriculture there were 30,500,000 fowls in England and Wales, and Yorkshire's share of this number was well over 3,500,000. These figures are remarkable when it is remembered that the returns only include the poultry on holdings over one acre. There must be millions of birds kept by dwellers in the large industrial areas on land in many cases only a few square yards in extent.

No article on the agricultural activities of Yorkshire would be complete without reference to the educational work performed by Leeds University.

Experimental Farm

From small beginnings the Department of Agriculture has, with the help of the three county councils, now acquired an experimental farm, with a fixed dairy school, and provides county lectures (consisting of single lectures or courses) on such subjects as dairying, agricultural economics, farriery, poultry keeping, bee keeping, etc. In 1919 four university lecturers on agriculture were appointed to be stationed each at a selected center in the county, each to be in daily touch with the farmers in his district, and so successful has this been found that the staff has since been increased. Valuable work is also done on a fruit-testing substation, which is equipped with a meteorological station, and it is hoped in time to encourage and revive a culture that is somewhat neglected in the county.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY BENEFITS BY £10,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—An anonymous gift of £10,000 for the big extension scheme of Leeds University—a scheme on which a beginning has already been made—is announced.

Together with the monetary donation is announced a gift of a collection of books for the University Library by Sir Edwin Airey. Announcing the gifts, and referring to the book collection, Dr. J. B. Baillie, the Vice-Chancellor, explained that they had been in the possession of a distinguished scholar in Denmark and had been much sought after by the United States. Preferential terms were, however, offered if the collection was to come to Leeds and the offer had been taken advantage of by Sir Edwin Airey.

The building fund of the university now stands at £421,387. A million is the sum eventually aimed at.

Back-to-Back Dwelling Places Are Common Sights in Yorkshire

Relics of Old-Time Architecture Now Being Replaced by 'Subsidy' Houses—Buildings Erected by Civic and Private Enterprise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—Housing problems in Yorkshire are in the main similar to housing problems in other industrial areas, with this difference—that the West Riding probably possesses more of that particularly stuffy form of working-class dwelling known as the "back-to-back" than any other quarter of the world. These were all built prior to Parliamentary interest in housing, and they were run up in their (mainly hideous) thousands, particularly in Leeds. Some of them—a minority but still a considerable number—have degenerated into slums; the rest are, at the best, inconvenient and precluded by the nature of their construction from any possibility of through ventilation.

But now they are built no more, and in their wake has come the post-war flood of "subsidy" houses. Speaking generally, good, though still inadequate, progress has been made in the greater cities of the country, and progress not quite so active in the smaller towns. The various municipalities all have estates of greater or less importance. In Leeds alone nearly 6000 families now live in "Corporation houses," and here as elsebeen actively aided by private enterprise.

Architecturally the results are not entirely happy. Local stone, almost everywhere in the West Riding, is the natural material for walls, and this, used in almost all of the older buildings, combined with the "grey," or stone slate for roofs, gives a distinctive, if somewhat somber appearance to the neighborhood. Considerations of cost make the use of this material impractical today, and where in the south sand-faced bricks and hand-made roofing tiles are available and suited to the climate, Yorkshire has had perforce to use the ugly local brick and Welsh slates.

Yorkshire is the traditional home of building societies—the Halifax Society, of which Sir Enoch Hill is the managing director, has assets totalling over £54,000,000—and a big proportion of the occupants of the newer houses are themselves the owners, or will be in the course of a few years.

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HARROGATE is not only noted for its pure and exhilarating air, but it is a town of fine shops and residences, promenades, open spaces and public places, high-class amusements and entertainments, and gardens and parks where one may enjoy energetic recreation or quiet rest. Within easy motoring distance are the ruins of over 100 ancient castles and crumbling abbeys, and also Goldsborough Hall, the home of Viscount Lascelles and Princess Mary. The Princess is a frequent visitor to Harrogate.
In point of real beauty it is doubtful whether the surrounding country of Harrogate is surpassed in the world. Grander scenery, of course, is to be found in many places, but where is the simple rustic beauty of this district to be found? There is no single spot near Harrogate that could be situated anywhere but in England.
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Fashions and Dressmaking

Mrs. Jo Davidson Advocating Individuality in Dress

By LILLIAN PRUSSING

MRS. Jo Davidson, who, with her husband, the distinguished sculptor, lately paid a visit to New York, came with a double interest. One was to visit the country in which, though she is French born, she spent a happy girlhood and young-ladyhood, and the other was to discuss with women a subject of common interest—good style in dress. As Yvonne Davidson, this artiste has devoted her attention and exceptional talent to designing clothes a métier, in which her first success was recognized before she became of legal age. Since then her establishment in Paris has included in its clientele the élite of Europe and America. The business grew to such proportion that Mrs. Davidson has now given it over to join the house of Ardanse, whose following is equally one of distinction in the fashion world.

The bond of sympathy between Ardanse and Yvonne Davidson is the purpose of designing individual styles for women who have the desire to express their own taste, which Mrs. Davidson feels is the fundamental æsthetic requirement in the art of dress. To be conscious of being properly dressed is, Mrs. Davidson says, to be comfortable, whereas no one, however indifferent she may be toward the subject of fashion, can be wholly unconscious of her appearance if it is out of tune in the company of well-dressed people. Individuality without eccentricity, she thinks, is the mark of the distinguished woman. Moreover, to dress well one must have an innate sense of the order and fitness of things, an instinct which is made evident by wearing the right dress for the right occasion, as well as one which suits the wearer's own type. The choice, to be felicitous, must give the individual who makes it a definite satisfaction. A woman is likely to find that her taste improves with observation and cultivation, until she is competent to become, in a sense, the designer of her own costumes. It is a joy and satisfaction to a couturier to dress a woman who is thus endowed, for there is opportunity to do something that is out of the ordinary and a credit to both designer and client.

Expressing the Wearer

Mrs. Davidson crystallizes her conception of individuality in a few very distinct impressions, and in these reflects the inclination of the woman who chooses to dress correctly and yet with originality. She will, first of all, avoid the freakish and bizarre. There are extreme styles which suit a certain type of woman, who carries them as she carries herself, with distinction. But this woman, too, will know that there are only specific occasions on which it is well to wear a gown that is conspicuous because of its originality. This assertive taste, as Mrs. Davidson sees it, is a challenge to the modiste. On the whole, sophisticated simplicity, which has the effect of naïveté is the ideal, requiring utmost ingenuity, skill and an absolutely sure touch. It is not a matter of expensive fabrics nor of elaboration, as may be realized by studying the genius of the French for making much out of little and of achieving chic and charm.

In designing a gown the consideration is not that of abstract beauty but of purpose, and the intelligent modiste will have in view the individual, her mode of life, activities and position. The woman of wealth and leisure will require one kind of dress; she who has a vocation, however remunerative, another, perhaps wholly different.

One model, however, that is shared by both is the restaurant dress, for which the present-day custom of living the social life in public has made demand. This is a mode of dress in which Mrs. Davidson feels the modiste has greatest latitude for the expression of individuality.

The question of wholesale duplication of original models, which has for sometime agitated the entire fashion world, has interested Mrs. Davidson greatly and she is giving it close study from both the French and the American point of view. A good thing, she observes, can stand being copied many times, and refers to men's clothes which, she says, are pretty much all alike, yet one can always tell a well-dressed man. The quality is a subtle one, she continues, and should be discernible in women to a similar degree.

The Current Season

Mrs. Davidson gives a few definite points on the trend of the most exclusive styles. It is now almost trite, she declares, to say that skirts are longer, and that hair is likewise lengthening, but these two changes are quite plain among well-dressed women, who are expressing a more feminine trend in the details and accessories of their ensemble. The chemise frock is quite done for she says, but it did serve to liberate women from stays and steel, and now the gown of apparent simplicity is an achievement in intricacy, which yet remains comfortable to wear. One gown by Ardanse contained 30 pieces, woven bits put together with a technique that was scarcely visible. The princess line is the accepted model this year, and is shown with equal success in tweed coats and in formal evening dress. Modistes are cutting their gowns to show the figure more, in easy-fitting lines which are not stiff, but are made firm and supple by sewing in the lining a brassiere of heavy ribbon.

This gifted Couturière has important, first-hand information about fabrics and color in the season's best designs. She is most enthusiastic about the Rodier materials for street, travel and sports wear. One about which she is particularly keen is the new weave of kasha, and another is a wool that looks like hand-knitting. Silk jersey and flat crêpe are used by most of the couturiers for their season's collections in models for both daytime and evening. One variant is jersey woven with a tiny herringbone stripe, in plain colors and combinations. A material called drapeau, resembling a faille, is illustrated in red, white and blue stripes, pleated to give the dress the appearance of being all blue; the other colors showing as the pleats of the skirt are released at the bottom. A wide belt of black patent leather, which is one of the season's new accessories, is worn with this frock. One exceedingly smart evening gown, Mrs. Davidson's own model, is made of white silk jersey embroidered at spaces in black birds. Another gown of the same type is made of the filmy stuff the Parisians call mousseline-de-soie. It is the same as that we call chiffon, a word translated "rag" in French. The French favorite is triple georgette, which is three times as heavy as ordinary georgette.

Bernès, Marouteau & Cie

From the Portrait of Mrs. Jo Davidson, Done in Marble by Her Husband, and Recently Shown in the Exhibition of the National Sculpture Society at the Legion of Honor Palace, San Francisco. On This Page Mrs. Davidson, Long Known in Paris as a Couturière, and Now a Partner in the House of Ardanse, Talks About Individuality in Dressing.

Mrs. Davidson considers lace to be a particularly good material for evening, because it is feminine and becoming, lends itself to graceful draping and to uneven hemlines; and because it requires little pressing it is a practical dress for the traveling outfit. In an evening gown from her own wardrobe she illustrates two novel points. The dress of sheer black lace of lustrous finish is made over gray mousseline instead of black, which has a very subtle effect and gives full value to the pattern of the lace. The other point is shown in the neck of the dress, a wide décolletage of the lace which drops off the shoulders and is appliquéd on a yoke of flesh-colored net of very fine mesh.

Like all French women of refinement, Mrs. Davidson has a fondness for black, white and gray. Frocks of vivid color are known to be most effectively reflected against quiet backgrounds. The high light in her own wardrobe is a flamingo-red semi-sports suit, charming with her velvety-dark eyes and prematurely gray hair. For others she selects much blue, the beige and light gray shades, and white with blue and with black.

Mrs. Davidson is optimistic about the future of women's dress, for she believes the present production problems will be solved and that women will be inspired more and more to express artistically that individuality of mode of which she is an exponent.

Photo by Scaioni. © Lucien LeLong

Frock of Striped Gray-and-Black Printed Crêpe de Chine and Coat of Black Broadcloth With Collar and Cuffs of Gray Fox. Designed by Lucien Lelong.

Coming Events in the Modes

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris

THE old saying that "coming events cast their shadows before" is particularly apt in relation to feminine fashions at the present moment, when the dressmakers are showing models designed for the late summer and early autumn, for study of these reveals many a shadow which is almost sure to become an actuality in the course of the next few months. And strangely enough, the most noticeable of these shadows is the predominance of two "sure-enough" shadow colors, brown and gray. These are stressed in several of the most important collections and are seen to a lesser extent in the exhibitions of nearly every one of the Parisian dressmakers, great and small.

Two shades of brown are used, the deep seal shade, is almost the tint which used to be known as "tête-de-negre," and a warm chestnut tint. The latter is seen principally in afternoon frocks of crêpe-de-chine, while the darker tone is used for street frocks and ensembles. Worth uses a great deal of this seal brown combined with beige or yellow and there is a striking sports costume in his latest collection which consists of a long, plain coat of seal brown kasha worn over a sleeveless tennis frock of white crêpe-de-chine with one of the new long scarfs of which he is so fond, in wide diagonal stripes of brown and white and yellow, twisted about the throat, caught under the narrow leather belt at the waist and falling to the edge of the skirt.

The Popularity of Brown

This same designer uses tucked-in blouses of seal-brown jersey with pointed turnover collars and narrow cuffs of beige kasha with a plain skirt of the latter material. Dark blouses and cardigan jackets worn with skirts of a lighter color, by the by, are a feature of the sports costumes of the present collection of this famous old house.

Another designer noted for her tailored costumes is showing several ensembles for the early autumn which consist of a long, seal-brown coat reaching to within an inch or two of the edge of the plain, tailored skirt and a tucked-in blouse and long scarf of printed tusli-kasha in brown and yellow or brown and beige. This house is the first to substitute this soft woolen material in a printed design for the popular crêpe-de-chine and it seems a very happy thought for autumn wear. A charming costume which illustrates the use of this woolen material, consists of a long coat of string-color light-weight tweed with a full collar and deep pointed cuffs of astrakhan dyed in the darkest shade of brown, and a frock of printed tusli-kasha with a beige background and tiny design in dark brown, quite simply made with a narrow scalloped band of plain dark brown at the edge of the skirt and around the neck and wrists.

Chestnut Shade

A lovely afternoon frock which was recently seen at a house in the Champs Elysées was of crêpe satin in the warm chestnut shade made up on the dull side of the material, with incrusted bands of the shiny surface placed diagonally below the hips and ending in the godets at the edge of the skirt, with a soft scarf of pale yellow satin around the neck, tied at one side in a bowknot with long ends.

Gray is popular in all shades, from the light pearl-color to a deep battleship tint. Plain gray jersey is used by several of the important designers for the skirt and short jacket of the sports costume with a hand-knitted sweater of gray and white or gray and brighter colors. One of these which was particularly liked had a gray sweater in a splashy design of French blue and white, the same knitted material being used for the facing, collar and turned-back cuffs of the short gray jacket.

Plaid designs in gray and black or shaded gray tweed are used for motor, street or sports costumes. A very practical costume for traveling or general morning wear which was seen recently consisted of a long loose top-coat with big pockets and comfortable sleeves and a reefer jacket with nickel buttons and smartly tailored skirt, all in a gray-and-black plaid English woolen material, and a tailored blouse of gray shantung. Smaller plaids and checks in gray woolen materials are used for the strictly tailored street frocks which are worn with a fox scarf in cool weather, and for the long coat worn with a frock of plain gray jersey.

Pearl Gray and Silver

Silver gray silk alpaca is used for a charming afternoon ensemble which consists of a long straight coat and a plain princess frock with full godets in the skirt and a long fichu of pale pink georgette tied low in the front of the bodice. There are evening frocks in many of the collections in pearl-gray lace, chiffon, georgette and crêpe-satin and a most lovely model was recently seen in two shades of gray tulle, made with a skirt which had two long pleated panels of the two colors which touched the floor at the back.

Lucien Lelong has always had a marked fondness for gray and he is using this color for costumes for all occasions in his demi-season collection. There are sports costumes in gray jersey, street frocks in gray checked tweed, ensembles consisting of a coat of gray tweed (on which, by the by, he puts collars and cuffs of brown fur—astrakhan, nutria or seal), and a frock of one of the new silk or woolen crêpes, georgette or crêpe-de-chine, and evening gowns not only in gray lace, chiffon and georgette but in a lovely black chiffon so thickly spotted with little silver dots that it has the effect at a little distance of shimmering silver.

Waistlines

The waistline continues to fluctuate, so to speak, although the natural, pre-war position is rapidly gaining favor. This is particularly noticeable in the sports and tailored costumes, the majority of which are worn with the old-fashioned tucked-in blouse, instead of the long jumper blouse, worn outside the skirt, which has been in vogue for goodness knows how many seasons. The latter, however, is still worn with the dressier type of street costume of crêpe-satin or moiré or crêpe-marocain, which is much in vogue for the older woman for luncheon and afternoon functions. These little tailored suits, consisting of a smartly cut jacket and skirt in plain black crêpe-satin or moiré or in a speckled black-and-white or gray-and-white printed marocain, worn with a smart white blouse of crêpe-satin or crêpe-de-chine, which more often than not fits tightly around the hips and is tied in a knot at one side of the front, are extremely practical as well as smart.

But to return to the subject of the normal waistline. Many of the designers not only advocate this for day-time costumes, but they even place a narrow belt, usually of the same material as the frock, around the natural waistline of the evening gown. These belts are usually made on a foundation of soft leather which prevents their wrinkling.

Many-Purpose Draperies

WHAT are known in the dressmaking world as "trick" garments are so practical and, at the same time, so easily accomplished, that they should be more familiar to the woman who plans her wardrobe carefully. Most of these so-called "tricks" are so simple as to be readily duplicated by the home dressmaker, and they present many interesting novelties.

The uneven hemline, which is still much in evidence, with varying length and position, is one of the details amusingly provided for by versatile French designers. For instance, where the elongated sections are supposed to be permanently attached at each side of a tulle, lace or georgette frock, they are entirely detached from the dress, but joined to each other by a narrow connecting twist of the fabric or by a jeweled band of a length that may encircle the wearer's neck. When not desired for the skirt, these draperies float from the shoulders, the connecting band eliminating unbecoming fullness around the neck, although holding the fluttering ends in place. With a sleeveless dress, these may be draped around the arms and held with a bracelet at each wrist. When on the skirt, the connecting band serves as a half-belt across either back or front of the dress, and can meet a corresponding section, if an entire belt is desired. What is called a "mouchoir" frock has these elongated portions in the shape of immense squares, attached by one corner only, thus minimizing the fullness at the hipline. This model is especially appropriate when the squares are detached from the frock and used as a shoulder drapery, as the width comes over the arms instead of around the neck. A flat border of wide lace is the usual finish for these handkerchief-shaped draperies, the corners being often elaborately inset with lace medallions. The basic idea, however, applies to simple georgette frocks, picoting being used as a finish instead of lace.

Joel Feder—By Courtesy of Celanese Corporation of America

An Informal Dance Frock of Nattier-Blue Celanese Moiré. The Silver-Heeled Slippers Are of Blue Silver Brocade.

From Informal to Formal

Another "trick" model recently imported was a long-sleeved afternoon frock in chiffon of the new tea-rose shade. A graceful cape fell from a pointed yoke and tied with long scarf ends. Without a change of detail, the cape became a skirt drapery, its yoke giving the snug hipline and the scarf ends used as a sash. This model is so simple as to be appropriate for any of the popular summer fabrics, such as handkerchief linen, voile, swiss muslin and the like, all of which are promised a great vogue, and are at their best in the present light and fluttering silhouette.

However, these sartorial tricks are by no means confined to fragile, airy materials. One of the most practical transformations is shown in what appears to be a two-piece suit with a separate tuck-in blouse, the jacket being either short or of the finger-tip length. The skirt proves to be a plain wrap-around, as easily removed as the jacket, leaving the wearer with a one-piece frock instead of what had previously appeared to be merely a tuck-in blouse. This is the essence of practicability as it allows one to be plainly dressed for street or travel and yet appear at one's destination suitably attired for any informal or semi-formal occasion.

The Art of Reversibility

Some comparatively plain coats, either full length or seven-eighths, are supplied with button-on scarfs to be worn in a variety of ways. The buttons appear to be for ornament only and as a finish for applied tabs or decorative stitching, but are actually designed to correspond with the buttonholes or loops in the scarf. This, by the way, is usually lined with a contrasting color and can show to the world whichever side best befits the occasion. Double-faced cuffs complete such a simple method of transformation.

Reversibility is carried to hitherto unthought of details, the sleeveless dress being a recent exploitation. It is easily seen that a straight model, round-necked and sleeveless, will offer no difficulty to this reversible idea, provided the two materials chosen are not transparent. Printed crêpe or silk for one side and a plain color for the other is the usual choice, with a separate belt for each so that there shall be no evidence of its double purpose.

As these "trick" models are sponsored by some of the famous French houses, they may be relied upon as being good style, while as for a practical method of apparently doubling one's wardrobe and halving its cost, the idea cannot be equaled. Whether for week-end visits or round-the-world tours, the advantages of these many-purpose garments are obvious, especially when luggage must be limited.

Variety in Men's Hats Shown

VARIETY in men's hats is another evidence of the present demand for correct attire for each occasion. In fact, an enterprising hatter promoted recent hat sales by assembling a "hat wardrobe" of six models with the caption "A hat for every occasion," the idea being to sell each purchaser a series of hats instead of a single one. The assortment allowed for substitute models to meet the individual needs according to the purchaser's, social, business and sports activities, so that the gamut was run from high silk hat to golf cap.

The soft felts fit in so admirably with the usual straw assortments, that they are far and away the popular headgear not only of the moment but also of the near future. The tendency both in manufacturing and selling is to consider the lightweight felt hat and the one of straw as a single unit with no season limitation. Snap-brim styles are very popular, that is, styles with the front brim dipped and the crowns pinched in front. The crown is somewhat higher and more tapered than formerly and the brim narrow, although these features are a matter of individual becomingness, and the wise purchaser makes selections carefully and with due regard to general outline as well as color. Strictly speaking, the snap-brim hat is distinctly informal and should be worn only with informal suits and topcoats of the raglan type. There is always the argument that with the brim unsnapped, the hat changes its social standing and becomes more formal, while the turned-down or snapped brim transforms the model and makes it appear more suited to country wear. This is a convenient theory but not one accepted by the most careful dressers. These hats come in a multitude of colorings, medium and dark browns and grays being the favorites, with the new shades of "dusty" green and blue endeavornig to make headway.

The Homberg is the more formal hat, with the characteristic curl to the brim, a high tapered crown with a center crease, and with a bound edge. Several similar models show the Homberg influence and are reported as good sellers, but are without the pronounced roll to the brim and often show a welt edge instead of a binding. There is also a feather-weight Italian felt modeled along these general lines and featuring more unusual and delicate shades, such as fawn and pearl-gray. The type of hat originating with the Homberg is semi-formal, being just a step below the derby in the social scale. Midnight blue is one of the new colorings to be found, ranking with black when a trifle more of formality is to be expressed.

Closely allied with the selection of hats is the choice of gloves. As a general rule, they should harmonize with either hat or shoes, or with both. This does not mean an exact match, but an obvious style relationship, always remembering that the gloves must be lighter than the clothing. For instance, with black derby, black shoes and gray spats, tan gloves would be out of place, the ensemble demanding gray. Without the gray spats, the ensemble would admit light-colored buck or chamois gloves. With tan shoes, the gloves and hat should be in blending shades. Pearl-gray mocha gloves are recommended with a pearl-gray hat, black coat and striped gray-and-black trousers. This is a typical formal day outfit, with the exception that for an affair of importance in town, a high silk hat should be substituted for the pearl-gray felt.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Crying in the Wilderness

Mist, by Miguel de Unamuno. Translated by Warner Fite. London: Knopf. 7s. 6d.

THOSE who have spent any time in Salamanca—having approached the city across the cracked Castilian steppe by road or by the misery of the Spanish railway—must have marveled that Miguel de Unamuno could spend 20 years of his life there teaching Greek. It is as if the head of a hearty, "muscular Christian" were found looking out of a picture by El Greco. Our wonder is possibly a comment on the shallowness of our own cosmopolitanism, as it is a testimony to Unamuno's immense vitality. Yet there is sometimes a suspicion of the provincial in his work, of something perversely out of touch with the rest of European thought, the brogue of one crying in the wilderness, which becomes more marked when his work is translated into English and exchanges the masculinity and metal of the Spanish for a limp and amateur tongue of monosyllables. And he suffers much more when the translation, like this by Mr. Fite, is rather poorly done.

"Mist" is a bad novel, but it is good "nivola"—a word coined pugnaciously by Unamuno for the confusion of the critic. "They say," writes this professor of Greek, "that it is the part of the Greeks to distinguish, to define, to separate; it is my part then to indefine and confound." A "nivola" is a misty, formless kind of novel. He has no patience with the precision of a reason which ends by arguing away the very existence of the reasoner; he abominates the form whose content is not alive; he preaches the more generous confusions of faith. He is a philosopher whose system is himself; a preacher—Madariaga has likened him to a Welsh divine—whose sermon is concerned with the subject that most passionately moves and disturbs him: the necessity of his own individual immortality.

He is, however, like Shaw—to whom as an individuality he has some resemblance—utterly unable to build up an original character living its own life and speaking its own words. Like the Irishman, the Spaniard cannot achieve anything more than lay figures, because they are both always talking and debating with themselves. And in this "nivola" Unamuno not only persuades one of his own creatures, who is a novelist, to write a truculent prologue but, unable to contain himself any longer, bursts into the latter chapters of the comi-tragedy in person. Still unsatisfied, he reappears in the final chapter in the guise of a rather dreary little flog. This last appearance is a sad business, like the singing of one encore too many.

The tragedy of the unfortunate love affairs of Augusto Peréz is a comic one, a farce in earnest. The unhappy young man drifts down the long monologue of his life as in a dream. Indeed he is, as Unamuno himself points out coldly when Augusto flies at last to Salamanca to learn his fate, merely the dream of his author. To which Augusto, stirred to his Unamunian depths, replies, "Tu quoque." The young man in the course of his pensive wanderings about the city has fallen in love at first sight with a beautiful and strong-minded young woman who gives piano lessons. He intrigues for an introduction to her, obtains leave to call, only to hear his Eugenia is already engaged to be married to a cynical and worthless fellow who refuses to work and who is looking forward to living on her money, namely the meager fruit of the piano lessons.

Eugenia has the Shavian woman's contempt for the male, whom she is determined to reform. Augusto, in a moment of heroic self-immolation, pays off the mortgage which has made her the slave of the piano, but she unreasonably accuses him of attempting to buy her. Annoyed at first by his attentions, she decides to make use of him. She sends the fiancé away and agrees to marry Augusto, who, in the elation of his love for her, is also half in love with his concierge and more than half in love with his laundry maid. This affair with Rosario is the most charming idyl. But Eugenia has worked with relentless feminine subtlety for her previous lover, and it is he whom she marries in the end under poor Augusto's very nose.

At this point Augusto takes the train to Salamanca in order to consult with his author, who disputes with him like a Socrates with a train to catch, but mercilessly condemns him. But it dawns upon Augusto as he returns to Madrid under the sentence that he is really "immortal." "I am not living," he cries. "We immortals do not live and I am not living. I more than live—I live on. I am an idea, an idea."

It is the at once heroic and humorous note in Unamuno's garrulous speculations that makes them readable and stimulating. His antics are in earnest. He exploits himself and his world with a mixture of the enfant terrible, the talkative professor and the prophet. And sometimes these poundings of the bosom which have kept him awake in the Castilian summer and have maintained his circulation in the Castilian cold break into gestures that have an importance beyond the Pyrenees. "Mist," however, has not the force of the "Quixote" or the essays. It was written in 1913 and this is the first time it has been translated into English.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

THE SOWER

Drawing for "A History of Russia," by George Vernadsky (Yale).

Germany's 'New Objectivity'

The Revolt of the Fishers of St. Barbara (Aufstand der Fischer von St. Barbara), by Anna Seghers. Berlin-Potsdam: Gustav Kiepenheuer Verlag.

Brackwasser, by Heinrich Hauser. Leipzig: Verlag Philipp Reclam Jun.

GERMAN prose style is in a state of transition. German books which reach the Anglo-Saxon reader by way of translation do not, as a rule, betray this change. Such books are mostly the work of older writers. They are generally written in a style formed either before the war, or at least many years ago. Between the semi-journalistic smart style of Emil Ludwig and the over-refined, subtle, Parisian style of a Stefan Zweig or a Thomas Mann, there are many variations in the tradition. But they all have one feature in common: their literary air. They smack of the study and the library. They betray erudition and learning. But they are so often just a little out of touch with human life. It is in the works of the younger, unknown German writers that one finds the new direction in which German prose is going.

Two young writers have recently appeared on the literary scene with two novels crowned with important literary prizes. "The Revolt of the Fishers of St. Barbara," which will appear in English soon, won this year's Kleist Prize. The judges, it is said, were very surprised when they found that the author of the winning work was a woman, Anna Seghers. The fact that this prize has never gone to a woman before, since it was founded almost 30 years ago, is itself sufficient indication of the revolution that is taking place within literary Germany. And why were the judges surprised? Because they did not believe that such a powerful and yet cool book could be written by a woman!

It is not a long novel. It is not a complicated story. In less than 200 small pages, unburdened with detail, the author tells her story of the struggles of a group of fishermen who attempt to gain a little more money for their catch. They are finally beaten. They return to their hard toil with dull despair and resignation in their eyes. That is all the story. It is written in an original, simple, but not too bare prose style, which reveals with pathos the severe conditions under which such sea workers live. The sea and the fishermen and the fight for bread form the basis of this powerful little epic.

Is it a coincidence that the other crowned novel, "Brackwasser," also has the sea as a background? (Two Berlin daily newspapers are at present running serially stories by Jack London and Joseph Conrad). The author, Heinrich Hauser, who won the much-coveted Gerhart Hauptmann Prize for this novel, is also a modern reporter of human life. His story, also simple, also uncomplicated, tells of the Hamburg sailor, Glen, who brings a half-caste girl, on whom he has taken pity, from Tampico in Mexico back to Germany, his home. About half the book is a detailed description of how the young couple try to start a new life together in a small bungalow on the dunes, not far from Hamburg, on the Baltic Sea. But the elements finally beat their brave efforts to bring warmth to the desolate place. And so Glen returns to the life he knows best, the sea; while Chichita also will return to the life she has ever known.

Although neither Anna Seghers nor Heinrich Hauser is completely emancipated from the German literary tradition, they both stand on the bridge of transition from the old world to the new. They have inherited the feeling for humanity, the deep, abounding sense of pity for the human being and his lot. They are looking, however, with clearer eyes at human life. Their work is marked by an absence of sentimentality. It is a step toward a new German novel.

George Sand's Journal

The Intimate Journal of George Sand, edited and translated by Marie Jenney Howe. New York: The John Day Company. $3.50.

THE three documents here published under the title of the first of them are not quite such fresh discoveries as the publisher's blurb would lead one to suppose; for not only did they appear in the original French three years ago but they were accessible to, and used by, the two most recent biographers of George Sand. One of those biographers is Mrs. Howe, who has now translated acceptably and edited in somewhat untidy fashion the three manuscripts which the family of Mme. Sand withheld from the world for half a century. Besides the "Intimate Journal" the volume includes a series of imaginary conversations between George Sand and her own "masculine" alter ego, whom she calls "Dr. Piffoel"; and a scrap-book of miscellaneous notes and jottings which includes also copies of several important letters from Ste. Beuve, Lamennais, Rollinat, Jules Janin and other correspondents.

The Journal is the most interesting item in this collection. It begins in November, 1834, immediately after the final rupture with Alfred de Musset. What was once the most celebrated of all modern love-affairs has become now so dim in the memory of most readers that the reminder is perhaps necessary that Musset and Mme. Sand quarreled and parted at Venice; attempted a reconciliation in the summer of 1834; and came to a last parting in the autumn of that year. Into the question of apportioning blame in this case it is fortunately unnecessary to enter here, though it may be safely said that Mme. Sand was more sinned against than sinning. As for Musset, he suffered from being Musset, that is, an attractive, romantic, weak-willed, undependable young Parisian of genius, spoiled by the attentions of many men and more women, one who expected forgiveness and had it vouchsafed to him but who had never learned the art of forgiving.

After their separation, Mme. Sand consulted with various friends—among them Ste. Beuve, Liszt, and Heine—as to what she had best do to win Musset back (for she still loved him devotedly), and from them she had advice which, though well intended, it was impossible for her with her temperament to follow. A woman advised her to use stratagem to persuade him to return; and the stratagem to which she resorted was this same "Intimate Journal," which was written to be submitted to Musset. In it Mme. Sand, realizing that no defense of herself would ever decoy Alfred, uses the desperate expedient of assuming all blame for their misunderstandings, hoping that this magnanimity would move his heart. It did no such thing. Musset seems to have been merely enraged by the document. Mme. Sand recalled it; and before returning it to her Musset seems to have had it copied—a very ungallant, but very characteristic thing for him to do. Thus it happened that when many years later Mme. Sand told the story of her love affair with Musset, the poet's brother was able to cite the self-accusations contained in the Journal.

The other two documents are less depressing, but also less interesting. The conversations with the imaginary doctor range over a wide variety of subjects. Occasionally, there is wit in them, but more frequently they are pretty tedious. The scrap-book contains memoranda about Mme. Sand's youth of a good deal of autobiographical importance, and the letters to and from some of the celebrities whom she numbered among her friends were worth publishing.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Good Old Summer Time

SUMMER is the time for reading. . . . We are reminded of the axiom earlier than usual this year. . . . Already, as T. S. Eliot would say, hot days are in Massachusetts. . . . So conditions are ideal for intellectual exercise. . . . The windows are all open, admitting the cooling breeze; also the pleasing scents of flowers and of gasoline, the soothing sounds of crickets and of the engines and doors of motor cars. . . . Let us be grateful that no engineer has yet turned his thought to inventing an automobile door that closes silently. . . .

Model T, like the horse, is not altogether of blessed memory. . . . The gramophone, the radio and the airplane have added their canorous notes to the Symphony of the Night. . . . The cadences of Edwin Arlington Robinson's verse, the rhythms of George Moore's prose, are punctuated by the plangency of our neighbor's feet as he clogs to the incessant pulse of the Happy Havanans. . . . These sonorous concatenations are so much more grateful to the reader than so-called classic music. . . . There is nothing in them that requires him to withdraw his attention from his book. . . .

* * *

Daylight Saving, too, does its part. . . . Molly and Sally and Michael, instead of intruding their snores on one's thought, help concentration by the purl of their conversation. . . . And when, between cantos of the "Divine Comedy," one steps outdoors to contemplate the terrestrial spaces—there, lighting the pathway of the stars, are the airway searchlights. . . .

Reading, in short, is made as easy as in the cellar scene of "The Lower Depths" or the final act of "Jonny Spielt Auf." . . . Inventions are the parents of peace. . . .

* * *

Yet along with open cut-outs and high explosive firecrackers and alley baseball, the minor business of mankind must go on, holiday or no holiday. . . . The Vanguard Press, for example, must issue "John D.; a Portrait in Oils," by John K. Winkler. . . . So doing, it carries on the idea of Mary Rose Himler of Bobbs-Merrill, who once sent us a ginger snap to make us "Ginger"-minded. . . . It encloses the book in a jacket showing Mr. Rockefeller handing a dime—a real dime, sunk in the cover—to a caddy. . . . Now what we want to know about that dime—which we used for carfare—is whether it reduces the price of the book by ten cents, or whether the price of the book was raised to $2.25. . . . If the latter, we want that other 15 cents. . . .

The Rockefeller biography is very readable. . . . It cannot be said that Mr. Winkler is one of those biographers who aim at a stern impartiality. . . . He makes quite clear his bias against the business practices on which the fortune was built. . . . He is unsympathetic, too, toward John D. Jr., and reserves his liking mostly for John D. 3d and for "Babs," the granddaughter who was summoned for speeding. . . .

* * *

Ivy Lee, of course, figures in the biography. . . . In case you don't know, Ivy Lee is the Rockefeller Public Relations Counsel. . . . And the publishers tell us that when the book was announced, Ivy Lee telegraphed Mr. Winkler that he would like to see him. . . . But Mr. Winkler did not call. . . . So he never learned "whether Mr Lee desired to see him for purely social reasons, or to give him a tip on the stock market or to discuss the reparations question." . . . So far, that's a good book note. . . . The next time the Vanguard's Public Relations Counsel has as good a one, we hope he won't try to gild his lily as he did this time. . . . For he added, "or whether the telegram had some slight connection with the then forthcoming book on Rockefeller." . . .

James Ford Rhodes, as you may recall, was a historian, not a Public Relations Counsel. . . . We learn from the biography by M. A. De Wolfe Howe (Appleton) why he never would have done as an advertising man. . . . Rhodes, it appears, devoted much time to the writing of circulars "sent out as advertising" for his coal and iron business. . . . He once said: "I looked not so much on the circulars as an advertisement for our firm, as my preparation for future literary work." . . .

Helen Wills would make an excellent editor, unless she is being misrepresented by her Public Relations Counsel. . . . News dispatches report that she failed to respond to a summons to appear as a witness in a Berlin court. . . . You see, she never received the summons. . . . For Miss Wills, it appears, like the most efficient editors, throws away her mail unopened. . . .

A Pre-Victorian Poet

The Life and Letters of George Darley, by C. C. Abbott. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, $6.

THE literary generation that followed Byron, Shelley, and Keats produced no outstanding genius in poetry but it produced several men of high talents who, had circumstances been somewhat different, might have accomplished great things in poetry. As it was, these men of the "interregnum" between the Romantic era and the Victorian period were soon obscured by the increasing prestige of Tennyson and Mrs. Browning. Beddoes, probably the most remarkable of them, retired to Germany and the practice of medicine and dilatory work on his strange, chaotic masterpiece; Wells abandoned poetry altogether and, having a small competence, took up a lazy existence in Brittany; Taylor continued to produce dull, conscientious dramas at widening intervals, and Darley expended much precious energy and time on anonymous critiques contributed to the Athenaeum.

The passage of time, if it has not belatedly awarded these men the fame they missed in their own generation, has at any rate brought them to some extent out of obscurity, Beddoes, for example, has recently been made the subject of an elaborate monograph by Professor Snow, and his works have been assembled in a handsome definitive edition. Another study of Beddoes is in preparation by Mr. Abbott, the author of the present very competent and authoritative biography of George Darley.

It is doubtful whether there is even the possibility of winning general favor for Darley; he is too much outmoded, too much of a period with which we have little in common, too verbose and fluent and lax, too lacking in intensity. But he is worth reviving if only for the benefit of those who are attracted by obscure and half-forgotten worthies, just because they have not received their due need of applause, more than by the illustrious. Not that Darley's obsurity is his only claim to our attention. After all, he wrote one lyric which, published anonymously, deceived Palgrave, who included it in "The Golden Treasury" as a genuine Caroline poem. He wrote another (which is in "The Oxford Book of English Verse") that almost certainly suggested to George Meredith the temper and cadences and atmosphere of "Love in the Valley." He wrote "Sylvia or the May Queen," which, despite its inordinate length and its insufferable grotesquerie, can still be read for sheer delight in its fairy scenes. That fairy drama and a tiny sheaf of lyrics are sufficient to preserve his name, even if he also wrote a mass of other lyrics of a quality not at all above that of the songs in "Keepsakes" and other early Victorian giftbooks and annuals. Yet if he touches Letitia Elizabeth Landon on the one side, he touches Tennyson on the other.

He was moreover a critic of somewhat formidable reputation in the 1820's, the heyday of the slashing and cruelly personal review. At first he made a specialty of theatrical reviews, contributing notices of plays and actors to the London Magazine in that periodical's first fresh years. Later he joined the staff of the Athenaeum, to which he contributed anonymous reviews and articles, on literature, drama and the fine arts, for many years. Mr. Abbott has had access to a marked file of this periodical and has been able to reclaim for Darley a great quantity of such material. This "find" is of by no means merely antiquarian interest, for in his essays on art Darley clearly anticipates many of the opinions which Ruskin was soon to be proclaiming to the world with force and fervor, particularly the superiority of early Italian art over the art of the Low Countries, then so high in popular esteem. It is now discovered also that Darley was the author of the Athenaeum's violently hostile notices of the early volumes of "Modern Painters." Clearly the biographer has vindicated for his subject a higher place in the history of English criticism than has hitherto been accorded him.

The League and the Future

The Ordeal of This Generation, by Gilbert Murray. London: Allen & Unwin. 4s. 6d. net.

Problems of Peace: Lectures delivered at last Year's Geneva Institute of International Relations. London: Milford. 10s. 6d. net.

THE subtitle of Professor Murray's book, "The War, the League and the Future," indicates the general nature of his theme. Two or three of the more thoughtful writers of today, notably Professor Murray and Professor Zimmern, are insisting repeatedly that the future of the world depends on how far man can make himself master of circumstances. Professor Murray sees something of a recurring alternation between phases of order and disorder or, as he prefers to call them, chaos and cosmos. The war, of ccurse, has meant chaos for a time in the international, and, to a less extent, in the national field. How can the process of first reconstructing order and then preserving it be carried through?

Professor Murray is acutely conscious of the difficulties. He compares instructively the difference between disputes within a nation and disputes between nations. In a conflict of class there will be debates in Parliament or Congress, free discussion on public platforms and in every section of the press, and in the end the matter will be settled in a democratic country by the vote of electors who have had the opportunity of hearing, if they choose, everything that is to be said on either side.

In a dispute between nations, on the other hand, precisely the opposite is true. "Imagine a dispute under prewar conditions between France and England. The French newspapers get their information from French sources, stating the French point of view in such a way as to please patriotic Frenchmen. The English newspapers, getting their information from English sources, do the opposite, and all patriotic Englishmen, already, of course, inclined to back their own country, are supplied daily with arguments to support their prejudice and incitements to make it keener." In the end the decisions as to action about the dispute must be taken by two parliaments, each conscious of the pressure of unbridled nationalism in the country it represents.

Professor Murray's hope lies naturally in the emergence of a conscious and instructed international attitude, operating, as he personally hopes, through some body like the League of Nations. He is conscious enough of the difficulties. "Disarmament conferences hang fire, and it is not, I think, cynical to remark that the average citizen is rather relieved that they do. He would be sorry to lose his big guns and battleships, which minister to his self-respect in much the same way as his new golf clubs and motorcar." But at the end of his survey of the world and its affairs Professor Murray remains, on balance, hopeful. We must learn or perish, and he finds it possible to believe that we are learning.

If we are, it is due, in part at any rate, to the work of such men as contributed the 12 lectures reprinted in "Problems of Peace," lectures delivered at last year's Geneva Institute of International Relations. In a list of speakers, among which Professor Rappard and Sir Arthur Salter and Professor Zimmern are distinguished names, the author of perhaps the most challenging contribution is Professor Madariaga, who deals with the rôle of the Anglo-Saxon nations in regard to disarmament. A Spaniard himself, he declares frankly that "the two great Anglo-Saxon nations have the heaviest responsibility for slowness in the work of disarmament." On the other hand, "the two nations that have given the Covenant, President Wilson and Lord Cecil, to the world, not only show thereby that they have already contributed definitely what is probably the greatest asset in the problem of disarmament; thew show something more. They show that there is in them a spirit, that spirit which created those men, and that that spirit must conquer the other, and bring about the desired result."

The Czechoslovak Republic, 1929, edited by Bohuslav Horak (Prague: "Orbis." 3s 6d. net), fills a definite gap, in addition to statistics and brief descriptive accounts of the country's present-day activities, there is an interesting summary of Czech history, laying special emphasis on the Hussite movement in the early fifteenth century. The influence of John Hus in rousing the national Czech consciousness is apparent from a later section under the title, "Religion and the Churches." Here it is stated that "out of 6,000,000 Czechs (the Slovaks were not affected on the whole by this movement) nearly 2,000,000 changed their church membership during the first three years after the war." Some remained without a creed when they left the Roman Catholic communion, others joined the Evangelical churches, and about 1,000,000 formed the new national Czechoslovak Church. The handbook, which is profusely illustrated, is designed, we are told in a brief foreword, "above all to be informative." It fulfills its aim in this respect and the new edition which is promised will be awaited with interest. Addition of a "Who's Who" section may be recommended.

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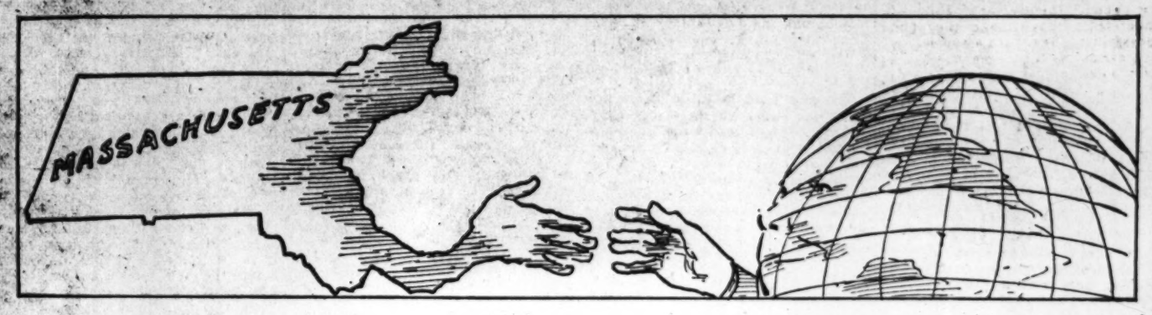

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THE HOME FORUM

Food for Fancy

IS IT a fact that fathers can tell better stories than mothers; or is it simply that their tales are of less frequent occurrence and so bear greater weight? Fathers, in general, may be likened to "best" toys—those which are wrapped in tissue paper and kept in a secluded spot, on the top shelf of the wardrobe. Perhaps that is the reason for the appreciation which fathers inspire. Perhaps that is why their stories are so "extra special." And yet it does not seem to be altogether that.

Some of the "best" toys, despite their exclusiveness, and the peculiarly exciting scent which hovers about their wrappings, a scent belonging to wardrobes that are usually kept locked, do not measure up to the standard of others. Or perhaps one should say "did" not, for things have altered with the years and it is possible that present-day children do not possess a joyous collection of top-shelf mysteries, only reached by a grown-up person standing on tiptoe on a high chair and stretching a long arm into the shadows. The prime favorite always seemed to be the most difficult to find. There would come the sound of rustling paper, caused by fingers feeling for the right parcel; and then it would be brought down, carefully to the floor; the chair would be replaced against the bedroom wall and the parcel tenderly unwrapped upon the bed cover. A "best" toy never went to the nursery; it was always carried downstairs to the drawing-room. In that fact alone it partook somewhat of the character of fathers. It never stayed too long either—not long enough to become ordinary—and that in itself was like fathers. The "Rumple Stiltzskin" father told wonderful stories. They were brought out on Sunday afternoons for quite a short time, then put away for a whole week. The mother stories were good, but not wonderful. They had to last for six days, and be wedged in between all kinds of busy feelings that did not help to make the right atmosphere. They were just nursery-toy stories, well worn with repeated telling; they had not the strange, lingering thrill that the father ones possessed. "Rumple Stiltzskin" was the favorite because, perhaps, it came from the farthest top-shelf shadow and was brought down so seldom. It was so shadowy, in fact, that it never actually saw the full light of day, and therein, one supposes, lay its peculiar charm. Obvious things cannot easily be endowed with the garment of imagination; they are too matter-of-fact. But "Rumple Stiltzskin" stories draw about themselves halos of wonderment; they fringe the land of possibility; they touch a something that plays on the fancy like music and goes echoing into strange places, unexplored and unfathomable. The very words "Rumple Stiltzskin" are enough. What do they mean? Who, or what, or where is "Rumple Stiltzskin"?

Out of the distance only fragments of the story emerge. It is uncertain whether it was ever clearly understood, so thrilled and so muddled was the small listener. It seems that there was a dense, dark forest—that, at any rate, was definite, for it coincided with a certain place passed on a daily walk, called the Boundary Wood and believed to be inhabited by troops of green-coated dwarfs. In this dark forest dwelt a hapless maiden, held in captivity by some secret which no one could discover. But here the story grows dim. There was something about a tiny man (another inhabitant of the forest), whose delight it was to stroll beneath the maiden's window and taunt her with her captivity. There was something, too, about a gallant knight, though how he appeared upon the scene is now forgotten. And then came the culminating thrill—the one bit of the whole tale which stands out vividly. The daylight had fled and the gallant knight was alone in the forest, bravely endeavoring to find out the secret which would liberate the hapless maiden, when he heard a whispering from among the trees; and, standing still and listening intently, he recognized the voice of the tiny mocking man.

"Who learns my name learns my secret," said the tiny man, and he gave a low chuckle of satisfaction. And then and there he broke into a song, a weird refrain, chanted in the dark depths of the moonless night. How it began and how it went on has faded with the years, but it ended thus:

"What a glorious thing that nobody knows
My name is Rumple Stiltzskin!"

Was it the rolling rhythm of the lines that captivated? Was it the music of the one word "glorious," so rich in its curious setting? Or was it a strangeness that anyone, anywhere, could possess so captivating a name?

The other day a lady with a garden had been entertaining a small niece for the afternoon. The lady was not used to children, and had been a little nervous in regard to her favorite blooms; little fingers were so quick, and little feet so apt to stray from the prescribed paths. She had decided, therefore, to take the small niece into the field which lay beyond the garden, and let her loose among the daisies. "Daisies are children's flowers," she repeated to herself encouragingly, and tried to remember how a daisy-chain was made.

The small niece was led gently down the paths between the beds of brilliant blossoms, through the gate into the field. The daisies shone in white sheets beneath the sun, and gave forth a faintly sweet scent. Everything here was quite nice, quite safe, and the lady settled herself for a peaceful period before tea. Presently, however, the small niece stretched her back and gave a sigh.

"I am rather tired of daisies," she said politely but firmly. "They are all so much alike. May we go back into the garden, do you think?"

She rose to her feet and smiled into the lady's face. Moreover, she held out a hand that was irresistible. And so they left the field and went through the gate into the garden. The small niece from then onward, and without question, took the initiative, leading the way straight to the bed of Canterbury Bells. A bee was working its way in and out of giant blooms with noisy zest, and the child stood enraptured. She did not attempt to touch the flowers or put so much as a toe upon the soil of the bed; and the lady, feeling the grip of the little hand, looked down and wondered.

"And why do you suppose she liked the bells better than the daisies?" she asked a friend later.

The friend had no doubts upon the subject. She realized at once that Canterbury Bells are in the same category as father-stories and "best" toys.

"Daisies have no secrets," she explained; "they are too easily understood."

The small niece had fully explored the open-eyed daisy, but the Canterbury Bell had depths into which a bee might climb. Moreover, something lay hidden at the far end of the gloriously tinted petals, something that the bee was curious about. It might be a Princess; it might be a gallant knight; or it might—it might be Rumple Stiltzskin!

D. A. L.

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The Song of the Zither

In a half-light of dusky blues, violets, and grays, overtoned by the pale hues of lemon from the sinking sun, a sprawled-out kitchen takes on the colors of the gathering dusk. Near the windows, the gayly checkered table cover resolves itself into red and white squares, the floor of sand color, the sink, high lighted in shimmering black with squares of light from the diminutive window-panes, the hanging lamp with a creamy shade, a green and scarlet flecked bowl, with a dull brassy glitter on its chains, compose themselves into a picture.

In the deepest of the shadows sits a gnome-like figure, solemn, silent. On his knees, but faintly noticeable, is a large flat box. On its top are strung numerous wires parallel with its length. Idly for the nonce, his hands rest there, his thought seeking inspiration from the dusky room, seeking inspiration for harmonies that will provoke his zither to sonorous rhythm, and send the shadows in the kitchen flying about in tune with it.

A subdued conversation goes on in the room. Gray-bearded old Kaltbach, his whiskers following the rapid movements of his chin, is reminiscencing of his student days in the Gymnasium. His throaty laughs echo those of "die Frau Schuster," whose small gold earrings, threaded with garnet stones, bob in her shrill laughter over his escapades. A small woman is this Frau Schuster, but not as tiny as "die Frau Mueller," a smiling person busy with embroidery. Her frail brown hands are always busy, but her sharp ears are as well employed as her hands, listening to all conversation as she plies her needle, or tats in concentric or eccentric circles with a bobbin of thread. She smiles, nods her head with its smooth brown hair strained back and fastened in a knob at the nape of her neck. Her black silk dress is Sunday attire, its unusualness a stiff accompaniment to her commonplace weekday appearance. They chat, with gusto and much friendly laughter. The large kitchen is filled with warmth from the shiny stove. Even the sleeping dachshund under the stove attempts a grin in his canine dreaming.

Now the zither player awakens to sudden activity, his fingers moving rapidly, plucking the strings in beautiful harmony. The conversation stops as a "Deutsche Volkslied" vibrates through the room. The harp within the shadows, played by Herr Arnoldt, sweeps the people into a quiet corner where the present is shut out, and the homeland of the past is alive, almost discernible within the room. Elves dance in the shadows, dance as they do in the old folk tales of the Silesian people, dance as the delicate notes of Schubert's "Erlkoenig" are strummed out. Bells in the church steeples ring with a subdued pealing in "Glockenspiel." Above the tall bell towers one sees the sloping roofs, the dormers, and the antique beams of those olden towns in the Harz Mountains of which Heinrich Heine speaks so feelingly.

Kaltbach's head, fallen on his chest, is filled with the charm and music of a whirling dance that is Bavarian. He sees a gay party of his youth; girls in the black bodice, full-sleeved white blouse and wide red skirt, with a velvet cap of black upon their long, plaited cornsilk hair; short-panted, muscular boys, felt hats with cock's feathers, and white waists, all dancing amid gay laughter to the music of a zither, concertina and violin. Frau Schuster sees a swarthy caravan in Thuringia, a gypsy caravan gathered about campfires in Arnoldt's "Zigeunertanz." But Frau Mueller returns to her native Swabia when she hears the zither playing "Wenn Die Schwalben Heimwaerts Ziehen" and she envisions her own peasant village near the shores of silvery Lake Constance, over which the twittering swallows fly and chatter and make their homes in the nests under the eaves of the thatched roofs.

And the shadows, too, dance and sing, clustering around the quiet figure of Arnoldt in the dusky corner that is now almost black. There a festival of memories of the past is held for these German folk in their "Träumerei."

THE SOUTH VIEW OF KAERMARTHIN — CASTLE & TOWN
J. Rawlinghs Parkin Mansel Esq.
This Prospect is humbly Inscribed by
his most Obliged Servt
Jno & Wm Buck

Old Carmarthen. From a Print After Samuel and Nathaniel Buck.

A Day in the Cedar Swamp

Long Horn and the little doe followed a path to the very heart of the range, where very tall timber extended between dense cedar swamps. To the eastward ran a belt of scrub trees and then the salt meadows bordering the bay. Beyond this was the Atlantic Ocean.

The two breathed contentedly all the well-known old scents. They walked the length of the tall timber and out among the meadows where the vicious little salt marsh mosquitoes rose in hordes but could not worry them very much through thick hair. All the other deer seemed to be absent, perhaps wandering as they had, to the distant creeks and luscious fields beyond the Pine Barrens.

The buck found a low wild cherry tree alone on a sandy knoll, and rubbed his antlers against its twigs, up and down, backwards and forwards until the little tree was bent and scarred. He had been doing this often in the evenings, after feeding, as well as scratching with the sharp hoofs of his hind legs. The brown velvety skin which had covered and protected his horns while they were soft and still growing, had become useless and itchy as soon as the points were full size and had begun to harden. The skin cracked and came off in strips and strings. . . . On the little cherry tree was left the last piece of this velvet.

The buck shook his head and stamped with a front hoof. His antlers shone clean and grayish white in the moonlight, the points sharp and warlike. . . .

The doe had found some late blueberries along the edge of the meadows. These she daintily picked off and ate with relish. Gradually she and the buck satisfied their hunger with small quantities of grass tips, grapevine leaves and soft sprouts of the wild raspberry. Farther in the woods, on the way to a safe, cool resting place they nipped birch and other leaves as they passed the trees.

In the early morning they came upon an old doe with two fawns following her. The fawns were brown, with white spots all over. When they stood still their color matched the summer woods so perfectly that an enemy could scarcely see them. The old doe was a friendly one and stayed with the buck and the little doe. They all lay down near each other for the day and solemnly chewed their cud. . . .

When walking about in the woods feeding and on the watch for enemies, a deer had little time for chewing, but when lying down resting, it could be done comfortably and thoroughly. . . .

When the shadows grew long, they moved away to feed again and to drink in the brown pools of the cedar swamps.—JOSEPH WHARTON LIPPINCOTT, in "Long Horn Leader of the Deer."

June in India

A brown quail cries from the tamarisk bushes,
A bulbul calls from the cassia-plume,
And through the wet earth the gentian pushes
Her spikes of silvery bloom.
Where'er the foot of the bright shower passes
Fragrant and fresh delights unfold;
The wild fawn feeds on the scented grasses,
Wild bees on the cactus-gold.

An ox-cart stumbles upon the rocks,
And a wistful music pursues the breeze
From a shepherd's pipe as he gathers his flocks
Under the *pipal* trees.
And a young *Banjara* driving her cattle
Lifts up her voice as she glitters by
In an ancient ballad of love and battle
Set to the beat of a mystic tune,
And the faint stars gleam in the eastern sky
To herald a rising moon.

—SAROJINI NAIDU, in "The Sceptred Flute, Songs of India."

CARMARTHEN CASTLE — of which now only a few fragments remain, mingled with the houses of the town—was the home of Welsh princes who succeeded the Romans. It stood high on the brow of a hill rising steeply from the water.

This ancient home of Merlin has been the home of Walter Devereaux, Earl of Essex, and Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I, besides other famous men who have lived and written there.

Gerald the Welshman—Giraldus Cambrensis—has this to say about Carmarthen, in his Itinerary of Wales, written in 1188:

"This ancient city is situated on the banks of the noble river Tywy, surrounded by woods and pastures, and was strongly inclosed with walls of brick, part of which are still standing. . . . There is also the castle of Dinevor, built on a lofty summit above the Tywy, the royal seat of the princes of South Wales. In ancient times there were three regal palaces in Wales: Dinevor in South Wales, Aberfrau, in North Wales, situated in Anglesea, and Pengwern in Powys, now called Shrewsbury (Slopesburia): Pengwern signifies a grove of alders."

A Gentleman

Though dew-dark when we set forth, there was stealing into the frozen air an invisible white host of wan-winged light—born beyond the mountains, and already, like a drift of doves, harbouring grey-white high up on the snowy sky-caves of Monte Cristallo; and within us, tramping over the valley meadows, was the incredible elation of those who set out before the sun has risen; every minute of the precious day before us—we had not lost one!

At the mouth of that enchanted chine, across which for a million years the howdahed rock elephant has marched, but never yet passed from sight, we crossed the stream, and among the trees began our ascent. Very far away the first cowbells chimed; and, over the dark heights, we saw the thin, sinking moon, looking like the white horns of some devotional beast watching and waiting up there for the god of light . . .

And as we were lying on the grass of the first alp, with the star gentians—those fallen drops of the sky—and the burnt-brown dandelions, and scattered shrubs of alpen-rose round us, we were visited by one of these . . . shepherds, passing with his flock—the fiercest-looking man who ever spoke in a gentle voice; six feet high, with an orange cloak, bare knees, burnt as the very dandelions, a beard blacker than black, and eyes more glorious than if sun and night had dived and were lying imprisoned in their depths. He spoke in an unknown tongue, and could certainly not understand any word of ours; but he smelled of the good earth, and only through interminable watches under sun and stars could so great a gentleman have been perfected.—JOHN GALSWORTHY, in "The Inn of Tranquillity."

At forstørre det Gode

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

ORDET "Mikroscop" er af græsk Oprindelse, idet det er udledet fra to Ord: mikros, lille; og skopein, at se. Dette betegner det Instrument som et, hvorved den, der betragter noget, kan se ganske smaa Genstande meget forstørrede. Mikroskopet har sat Mennesker i Stand til at udføre mange vigtige Undersøgelser og til at fremsætte nyttige Kendsgerninger for Verden.

Den Samling af Glasblomster, som findes i Harvards Universitets Museum, skylder Mikroskopet sin Akkuratesse. Denne Samling Glasmodeller af blomstrende Planter fra forskellige Lande er ubetalelig for dem, der studerer Botanik. Disse Eksemplarer er saa akkurat modelerede, at de, naar man betragter dem under et Mikroskop, ikke i nogen Enkelthed er ulige den originale Plante. Dette var muligt paa Grund af Kunstnernes Dygtighed, og fordi Modelplanterne blev studerede under et Mikroskop og var grundigt forstaaet i de mindste Detailler, førend man forsøgte paa at kopiere dem.

Alexander Pope fremsatte dette Spørgsmaal: "Hvorfor har Mennesket ikke et mikroskopisk Øje"? Dette Spørgsmaal er blevet besvaret paa en uventet Maade af Mrs. Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science. I "Miscellaneous Writings" (Side 299) siger hun: "Lad os se gennem Linsen i Christian Science, ikke gennem 'Selvets' Linse"; og paa Side 356 i samme Bog skriver hun: "Ydmyghed er Linsen og Prismen til Forstaaelsen af Sinds-Helbredelse". Viser dette ikke, at det sande skarpsynede Øje er den aandelige Sans.

Derpaa fremstiller Spørgsmaalet sig, af hvilken Værdi for Menneskeheden er dette "mikroskopiske Øje", denne aandelige Sans, hvorigennem aandelige Herligheder kan blive forstørrede for den menneskelige Opfattelse? Naar vi vender os til Bibelen, ser vi, at Jesus altid saa gennem den aandelige Forstaaelses Linse. Idet han saa bort fra den materielle Opfattelse, som kun saa de faa Brød og Fisk, hvormed han skulde bespise den hungrende Skare, var han i Stand til at bespise fem Tusinde den ene Gang og fire Tusinde den anden. Han saa det fuldkomne, aandelige Menneske skabt i Guds Billede og Ligneise i Stedet for de vanføre, blinde, halte og andre uharmoniske Mennesker, som kom til ham for Hjælp; og han var i Stand til øjeblikkeligt at befri dem. Besvarer ikke hans Liv Spørgsmaalet for os eftersom han kom for at vise os, hvorledes vi skulde leve; og trænger vi ikke til at faa Øjnene op for de vidunderlige Lejligheder, der er for os, til at se igennem den aandelige Forstaaelses Linse, saaledes som han gjorde det?

Ved at se Universet gennem den aandelige Forstaaelses Øje kom Mrs. Eddy for mere end tredsindstyve Aar siden til den Slutning, at Materien er uvirkelig. Hun siger i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Side 264): "Materien forsvinder under Aandens Mikroskop". Ved Helbredelsen af Sygdom er Verden ved at faa Øjnene op for den store Nytte af hendes Opdagelse.

Vi kan hjælpe os selv og vore Medmennesker, efter som vi forstørrer de gode Egenskaber og formindsker dem, som ikke er gode, og som derfor ikke er nogen Del af det virkelige Menneske. Den, der skriver dette, havde engang en ondskabsfuld Elev i Skolen. Efter oprigtig Bøn saa hun en Maade, hvorpaa hun kunde rette denne Tilbøjelighed. I Tegnetimerne havde man faaet den Opgave at gengive i Billeder visse praktiske Virksomheder. Denne Elev valgte Frihedsstatuen som sit Emne; og under sit Arbejde gjorde han sig megen Umage med de mindste Enkeltheder i sin Tegning. Efter dette sørgede Læreren for, at Drengen havde noget interessant at tegne i sine ledige Øjeblikke, og han opmuntrede ham til at se frem mod et Kursus i mekanisk Tegning. Idag er denne tidligere Elev en Arkitekt, der har Held med sig. Hele Verden over lærer Opdragerne at opmuntre deres Elevers Talenter; og gennem Lærerens vise Syn bliver mangen en Elev ledet til med Held at Udtrykke disse Talenter.

Kun det gode kan med Sandhed blive forstørret og fæstnet i Bevidstheden. Jo mere det onde tilsyneladende forstørres, des mere nærmer det sig Tilintetgørelsen, eftersom det da bliver set som det Bedrag, det er, og dette besegler dets Dom. Ligesom en overoppustet Ballon bliver den hurtigt tilintetgjort. Hvis vi i vort daglige Liv stadigt forstørrer det gode, vil dette udvidede aandelige Syn fordrive enhver egenmægtig Opfattelse af ondt fra vor Bevidsthed, indtil ogsaa vi vil se den Vision, som blev forundt Johannes, der ikke saa noget Tempel, nogen materiel Bygning, i den hellige Stad. Virkeliggørelsen af Sandheden opløftede ham, indtil han kun blev sig Universets aandelige Kendsgerninger bevidst; og for hans aandeliggjorte Sans forsvandt Materien under "Aandens Mikroskop".

Naar vi forstørrer det gode, lægger vi os i Sandhed paa Sinde den Forma sing, som indeholdes i den fem og tredivte Psalme: "Lad dem frydes og glædes, som have Lyst til min Retfærdighed, og lad dem altid sige: Herren bør storlig loves, han, som har Lyst til sin Tjeners Fred".

A Make-Believe Faculty

Perhaps none of his poems is more purely and typically Shelleian than "The Cloud," and it is interesting to note how essentially it springs from the faculty of make-believe. . . . The universe is his box of toys. He dabbles his fingers in the dayfall. He is gold-dusty with tumbling amidst the stars. He makes bright mischief with the moon. The meteors nuzzle their noses in his hand. . . . He runs wild over the fields of ether. He chases the rolling world. He gets between the feet of the horses of the sun. He stands in the lap of patient nature, and twines her loosened tresses after a hundred willful fashions, to see how she will look nicest in his song.—From "Essay of Shelley," by FRANCIS THOMPSON.

Magnifying Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE word "microscope" is of Greek origin, being derived from two words: *mikros*, small; and *skopein*, to see. This designates the instrument as one by which he who views may see minute objects greatly enlarged. The microscope has enabled men to carry out many important researches and to present useful data to the world.

The Ware collection of glass flowers in the Harvard University Museum owes its accuracy to the microscope. This collection of glass models of flowering plants of different countries is invaluable to students of botany. These specimens are so accurately modeled that when viewed under a microscope no detail is unlike the original plant. This was possible because of the craftsmanship of the artists, and because the model plants were studied under a microscope and thoroughly understood in minutest detail before the making of their replicas was attempted.

Alexander Pope asked the question, "Why has not man a microscopic eye?" This question has been answered in an unexpected manner by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 299) she says, "Let us look through the lens of Christian Science, not of 'self;'" and on page 356 of the same book she writes, "Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing." Does not this show that the truly discerning eye is spiritual sense?

The question then presents itself. Of what value to mankind is this "microscopic eye," this spiritual sense, through which spiritual glories may be magnified to human sense? Turning to the Bible we find that Jesus always saw through the lens of spiritual sense. Looking away from material sense, which saw only the few loaves and fishes with which to feed a hungry multitude, he was able to feed five thousand at one time and four thousand at another. He saw the perfect spiritual man made in the image and likeness of God, instead of the lame, blind, halt, and other inharmonious ones who came to him for help; and he was able to free them instantaneously. Does not his life answer the question for us, since he came to show us how to live; and do we not need to be awakened to the wonderful opportunities before us of looking through the lens of spiritual sense as he did?

More than sixty years ago, by seeing the universe through the eye of spiritual sense, Mrs. Eddy came to the conclusion that matter is unreal. She says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264), "Matter disappears under the microscope of Spirit." The world is awakening to the great benefit of her discovery in healing disease.

We may help ourselves and our fellow-men as we magnify good qualities and minimize those which are not good and, hence, no part of the real man. The writer once had a mischievous pupil in school. After sincere prayer, she saw a way opened to correct this tendency constructively. The drawing class had been assigned certain practical illustrative activity. This pupil chose the Statue of Liberty as his subject, and labored painstakingly on the minute details of his drawing. After this the teacher made certain that the boy had something interesting to draw during his spare moments, and encouraged him to look forward to a course in mechanical drawing. Today this former pupil is a successful architect. Educators throughout the world are learning to encourage the talents of their students; and through the wise vision of the teacher many a pupil is guided toward successful expression.

Only good may be truly magnified and established in consciousness. The more evil is apparently magnified the nearer it approaches destruction, since it is then seen for the impostor that it is; and this seals its doom. Like an overinflated balloon it is soon destroyed. If in our daily lives we continually magnify good, this enlarged spiritual view will expel any usurping sense of evil from our consciousness, until we too shall see the vision vouchsafed to John, who saw no temple, no material structure, within the holy city. Realization of the truth exalted him until he was conscious only of the spiritual facts of the universe; and to his spiritualized sense matter disappeared under "the microscope of Spirit."

When we magnify good we are indeed heeding the admonition contained in the thirty-fifth psalm, "Let them shout for joy, and be glad, that favour my righteous cause: yea, let them say continually, Let the Lord be magnified, which hath pleasure in the prosperity of his servant."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Pilgrim of Music and Beauty

There he is again—how simple and unpretending in look and colour! Thomson's compliment to Pope paints the bird to a feather:

"his eye was keen,
With sweetness mixed. In russed brown bedight,
As is his sister of the copses green."

Can this be the nightingale which I heard singing on the same hawthorn in last May and June? He left us in August, and has been absent between eight and nine months. What he must have seen and heard in his long vacation! While the sleet froze on my window, and his lonely neighbour the robin piped on the snowy bough, where was he? Probably enjoying a run among the Greek Isles. I have read of a naturalist who understood the bird-language. Why did he not give lessons? I should like to ask this nightingale a few questions about his travels; such as—Whether he compared the dark sea, streaked by deepest purple, with our lake? marble pillars of ruined temples on green hill-sides, with gables and porches of old Berkshire farms? or dim islands—Cos and Ithaca—glimmering through a cloud-curtain of silver—with our country towns, just visible in the early dawn? Perhaps he preferred a tour in Egypt, long a favourite winter home of his kindred. What food for those "bright, bright eyes," in the land of sphinxes and mummies! What a stare at the Pyamids, and longing, lingering look at Rosetta! Oud Loddon—the tranquil and clear-flowing—is a pretty river; but think of the Nile sprinkled with spreading sails, and bordered by gardens. Pleasant falls the shade from vast boughs of sycamore and figtrees! I can see him plunging into the twilight groves of date, citron, lime, and banana, and covering himself over in gloom and fragrance. There, truly, he might sit "darkling." What bowers of roses! But no—our wood challenges the world for roses; and here Hafiz might have contented his own Bulbul.

Surely that "bright, bright eye" drank in with wonder the living figures of the landscape, and, strangest of them all, the Arab in his long blue dress at the door of the Mosque of Abumandur. How different from our parish-clerk shutting the church windows in the evening! . . .

But the sweet musician who sits on his branch rejoicing, quite heedless of me or my speculations, may have taken a different road. If he visited the Archipelago and Egypt in former years, did he turn his wing to Syria? Again I sigh for the bird-language. Touching stories that tongue might tell of the field which the Lord hath blessed with the dew of heaven, the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn . . .; the woody tops of Carmel; the sunny vineyard and grassy upland; the damask rose; the stately palm of the Jordan; the silver sands of Gemesaret. . . .

But, oh! unmindful nightingale! a broader, brighter eye was bent over thee—the eye that never slumbers nor sleeps—as thou screenedst thyself in the orange branches. If the young ravens 'that call on Our Father are fed from His hands, and the sparrow, sitting alone on the housetop, does not fall to the ground unobserved or uncared for; surely thou art ever seen and watched—in the rose-gardens of the East, and the green coppices of English woods—dear pilgrim of music and beauty. . . .

"Sweet bird, that sing'st away the early hours
Of winters past, or coming, void of care,
Well pleased with delights which present are,
Fair seasons, budding sprays, sweet-smelling flowers;
To rocks, to springs, to rills, from leafy bowers
Thou thy Creator's goodness dost declare."

—R. A. WILLMOTT, in "A Journal of Summer Time in the Country."

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STOCK MARKET IRREGULAR ON PROFIT-TAKING

Selling Induced by Sharp Rise of Last Few Days—Utilities Features

NEW YORK (AP)—Growing fears that the stock market has been temporarily overbought as a result of the recent series of sharp advances, led to extensive selling in today's session, giving prices a highly irregular appearance. Pools conducted their operations with caution because of the difficulty in obtaining a public following and the increasing activities of "bear" traders. But they succeeded in marking up about a score of issues to record high levels.

The mid-year credit strain has not yet begun to make itself felt, and there is a rather widespread hope that recent gold shipments from the Argentine and Great Britain, including withdrawal of another million dollars from Buenos Aires today, would alleviate the situation. Call money renewed unchanged at 7 per cent and while the supply was not unusually large, money brokers indicated that the rate might be maintained throughout the session.

Except for the increase from $3 to $4 in the annual dividend on William Wrigley common, and the publication of the weekly steel trade reviews which showed that output was being maintained at a high rate, there was little in the day's news developments to influence the price movement.

Iron Age reported that "the steel industry is reducing its backlogs in various products, but output promises to continue virtually at capacity for the rest of this month and according to forecasts of the trade, will not drop below 90 per cent in July." The steel shares nevertheless were inclined to heaviness. Superior dropping 3½ points and Michigan 2.

Utility Stocks Buoyant

Reports that negotiations were nearing completion for a merger of New York gas properties stimulated speculative enthusiasm for those stocks. Brooklyn Union Gas soared 15 points to a new high record at 203¾ and Consolidated Gas crossed 125 for the first time this year, one block of 15,500 shares changing hands at 125.

General Electric converted an early gain of 3 points into a loss of almost similar extent, but Allis-Chalmers jumped nearly 9 points to a new high record at 223. Baldwin lost a good part of its early gain of 11½ points on profit taking.

International Silver, Newport, Air Reduction, Commercial Investment Trust, Commercial Credit, National Lead, Federal Light & Traction, Commonwealth Power, Western Union and Abraham & Straus sold 4 to 10 points higher. Louisville Gas & Electric and Underwood Elliott Fisher moved into new high ground for the year.

Renewed selling of the copper shares carried Anaconda, Greene Cananea and Calumet & Arizona down 2 to 3 points. Montgomery Ward also was under selling pressure, while Murphy Corporation which had been strong earlier in the week, fell back 4 points.

Many of the public utilities reached their highest prices of the year in the late trading, despite the severity of the selling pressure against the oils, steels, radio and other important shares. Standard Gas & Electric, Philadelphia Company, Pacific Gas & Electric, and Southern California Edison rose 3 to 5 points. The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at $4.84 13-16.

Convertible Bonds Rise

Convertible bonds enjoyed another broad market today and imparted a little of their buoyancy to the remainder of the list with the result that sales volume in early trading climbed to the highest figure in some time.

Activity of the share privilege group was again centered around the two telephone favorites, International and American. 4½s, The former touched 32⅝, a new high, but by noon had receded to yesterday's closing quotation on a large turnover. The American company's bond set a fast pace on the tape, but moved within a narrow price range as transactions fell somewhat behind the volume of Tuesday.

Public Service of New Jersey 4½s, which have been fluctuating widely in recent sessions, mounted to another new 1929 high at 220 before falling back to around 218. At the latter figure the bond was still in high ground. Brooklyn Union Gas convertible 5½s changed hands at 390, a gain of 36 points from the last sale.

Rails were steady. Strength appeared in small transactions in Norfolk Southern 5s, series A, New Haven 4s and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s B, while Missouri Pacific 5s, International Great Northern 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4s, Toledo and Cincinnati division, and Chesapeake & Ohio 5s eased off.

Utilities and industrials met little demand, and fluctuated narrowly. The United States Government list drew scant attention.

Foreign obligations showed firmness, especially the French Republic issues, which advanced fractionally. Brazil 7½s and Brazil Central Railway 7s also sold higher.

PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR LOWER

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his weekly index by taking 1926 as the basic 100 instead of 1913 as heretofore. This necessarily alters comparative figures for both index number and relative purchasing power of the dollar, prior and subsequent to 1926.

The following table shows the revised Irving Fisher wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the relative purchasing power of money for the last several weeks compared with monthly averages since January, 1928, yearly average since 1923, the low in January, 1922, and the peak of prices in May, 1920:

	Index number	Purch. power
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—January	97.4	102.5
February	97.7	102.3
March	98.3	101.8
April	97.1	103.0
May	95.9	104.3
June, wk end June 7	95.8	104.4
June, wk end June 14	96.6	103.5

BUYS MASSACHUSETTS UTILITY

NEW YORK—Huntington (Mass.) Electric Light Company has been purchased by Glidden, Morris & Co., investment bankers. The company serves communities in western part of Massachusetts and has been operated by local owner for over 25 years. Glidden, Morris & Co. controls Colonial Utilities Corporation which owns and operates utility properties in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont and New Hampshire.

LINK BELT CO. INCOME

Net income of Link Belt Co. for five months ended March 31 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.63 a share on 709,186 common shares, compared with $1.35 a share on basis of the present capitalization in 1928 period.

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 19	Last June 18
2½	¾	..	Abitibi	400	2	1¾	1¾	2
88¾	79	6	Abitibi pf	200	82	82	82	..
159½	101	..	Ab & Straus	900	110½	105	110	..
35½	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
104⅝	25	..	Adv-Rumely	200	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	42
119	40½	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	61½	61½	61½	62½
4⅞	2	..	Ahumada	200	2	2	2	2⅛
146⅝	95⅛	5	Air Reduc	1300	147⅝	146⅜	149⅝	142½
48⅜	27¼	2½	Airway El	400	42⅝	42	42	42⅝
11¾	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	12	..	Albany PWP	100	20	19⅝	19⅝	20
57¼	27⅝	..	Allegheny	6900	34½	32⅝	34⅝	34
100⅜	100⅜	6	Allegh rct	100	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100½
105⅝	99⅝	5½	Allegheny pf	200	101	101	101	100⅝
305⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	1500	299	294½	294½	298
214½	166	7	Allis-Chal	4100	222	222	222	214¼
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	400	25⅝	25	25	25½
53⅜	40⅝	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	45	46	46	46½
144⅛	110	2½	Am Bk Note	200	121⅝	129	131	129⅛
20½	15	..	Am Beet S	500	16⅛	15⅛	16	15
62	45	1.60	Am Brake	2500	55⅞	54½	55⅜	54⅜
34⅜	13⅛	..	Am Br Bov	100	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜
104	49⅝	..	Am Br By pf	60	103¼	102¾	102⅞	103
151⅜	100⅜	2½	Am Can	14400	144½	144½	144⅞	145
142	129⅞	7	Am Can pf	200	129½	129	129	129⅜
144⅛	110	2½	Am Car & F	2800	140⅝	139½	138½	139⅝
59⅜	46⅝	2	Am Chicle	600	57⅜	57	57	57
55	42½	1.60	Am Com Alc	3600	50⅝	49⅜	49⅝	50⅝
41⅝	25⅜	2	Am En Fd	300	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31⅜
138⅜	75⅛	..	Am & FPw	29300	108⅛	105⅝	108	104½
108½	104½	7	Am & FP 7	200	106½	106⅛	106⅛	105½
102	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	400	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	92⅝
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	400	34	33½	33½	35¼
48	38	2½	Am Ice	1900	45¼	44½	44½	44⅝
96	89⅝	6	Am Ice pf	600	94	92⅜	94	93½
76¼	62½	2½	Am Int Corp	500	66⅜	66	66	66¼
75	60	..	Am La Fr pf	20	60	60	60	60¼
126⅞	102⅝	8	Am Loco	6500	124½	122	122	122
119¾	113	7	Am Loco pf	100	113	113	113	..
81⅝	50	3	Am Metals	400	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	58¼
98¾	67	7	Am Nat G pf	20	74	74	74	74½
130⅜	81⅛	15	Am Pw&Lt	18000	131	129¼	131	128⅜
62⅜	40⅜	1½	Am Radiat 5s	3400	45⅝	44⅜	45⅝	44⅛
188	129⅞	6	Am Ry Ex	1400	150⅝	150⅛	150⅝	150
121⅝	106½	2½	Am Roll Mill	200	114½	114⅜	114½	114½
74⅝	61	4½	Am Saf Raz	400	62	61½	62	62
7	3½	..	Am Ship	100	4	4	4	..
84	81⅜	8	Am Ship Bld	40	83⅞	83½	82½	83½
124⅜	93½	4	Am Smelt	2400	105⅜	104	104	104½
79⅜	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	1000	66⅝	64⅞	66⅜	64⅜
85	66	2	Am Stores	100	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	67½
94⅝	71½	..	Am Sugar	400	78⅛	77⅜	77⅜	78½
111	101⅜	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106½	106½	106½	106⅝
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	23	23	23	..
238½	193½	9	Am Tel&T	8100	216⅜	215⅜	216	216⅜
6½	3	..	Am T&T rts	20400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
155	136½	8	Am Tobacco	300	145	145	145	144
112	107¼	7	Am Type pf	30	108	108	108	..
144⅝	67¼	1½	Am Wat W	15600	143⅛	140¼	140⅝	142¾
27⅝	18	..	Am Wool	600	18½	18	18	18½
58⅝	43½	..	Am Wool pf	1200	43⅞	42⅜	43	44½
49¼	24¼	..	Am Zinc	1200	30⅞	28	29	30⅛
86¾	62⅜	3	Anac Wire	200	68⅞	68	68⅜	67½
140	99	7	Anaconda	17500	113⅜	105⅝	109⅝	111½
62⅜	44	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	44⅞	44⅛	44⅝	45⅜
68⅝	44⅜	3	Ancs Corp	3700	52⅜	53¼	53¼	53⅜
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	200	33	33	33	32⅝
19¼	5⅜	..	Arm Ill B	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
86	71¾	7	Arm Ill pf	100	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	..
40⅞	19¼	..	Arnold Cons	100	22	22	22	..
30	24½	2	Art Loom	100	26	26	26	..
58⅜	49⅝	4	Asso Appar	1500	54¼	57⅜	57⅜	58
47¼	40⅝	2	Asso Oil	10	43	43	43	..
226⅜	195⅛	10	Atchison	300	220⅜	219⅜	220⅜	219¾
130⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	100	102¼	102¼	120¼	102
66½	22⅜	..	Atl G&WI	800	61⅞	61½	61½	61¾
..	..	..	Atl G&WI pf	300	55⅝	55	55	..
12¼	5⅜	1½	Atl Refin	7800	71⅜	70½	70½	72
115	90	4	Atlas Pwd	100	99⅜	98½	99⅜	97
10	5½	5⅜	Austin N	100	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
42½	32	..	Austin N pf	100	40½	40½	40½	40
35⅜	22¼	..	Auto Sales	6200	33½	32⅜	33¼	31
43⅞	36¼	3	Auto Sales pf	300	40¼	40¼	40⅜	..

—B—

271½	210	7	Baldwin	3000	244	235½	235½	232½
125	114½	7	Baldwin pf	20	119	119	119	115½
133	115⅞	6	Balt & O	6700	123⅞	123⅜	123⅞	124
3½	1⅞	..	Balt & O rts	9600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
110½	104	6½	Bamber pf	1000	108	108	108	104
77	64½	3½	Bangor & A	200	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	75¼
110⅝	105	7	Bangor&A pf	10	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	107¾
33⅜	26	2	Barker Bros	600	28	28	28	27
29¼	7	..	Barnet	700	11½	11½	11½	11½
49⅝	38⅜	2	Barnsdall A	3100	41¼	40⅜	40⅝	41½
29½	22	..	Beacon Oil	600	25	25	25	29
101	73	3	Beechnut	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	81
93¼	78	2	Bendex	1800	85	83	83	84⅝
93⅝	75⅜	3	Best&Co	1000	87⅝	86⅝	87⅝	85¼
118⅝	82⅛	4	Beth Steel	24300	108	105¼	105¼	107⅝
123	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	480	118½	118	118½	118
136⅜	110⅛	3½	Bohn Alum	200	117	116	116	117¾
98	69⅜	3	Borden	2500	91¾	88¾	89¾	90
142⅜	107	4	Berg Warner	2800	117⅜	115	115	116⅞
63⅛	30½	..	Briggs	3600	35⅞	35	35⅛	35⅞
13½	4⅜	..	Brit Steel pf2	100	6	6	6	..
73⅞	42½	3	Brockway	600	50	49½	49½	51
81⅞	60¼	4	Bkyn Man T	600	63¾	62½	63¼	64
209½	170	5	Bkyn Un G	27000	203⅞	190	203	188⅜
55⅛	38½	3	Bruns Balke	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	41
42⅜	25⅞	..	Bucyrus	1400	30⅞	29⅛	29⅞	30⅞
117	112	7	Bucyrus pf	10	114	114	114	115
50	38⅝	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	42½	42	42⅜	42½
53½	46	1.60	Bullard	200	49½	48⅛	48½	49½
329⅜	234	3½	Burroughs	100	303	303	303	300
110½	103½	7	Bush T deb	10	104	104	104	104½
118½	110	7	Bush Bldg pf	10	113	115	115	..
9½	4½	..	Butte Cop	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
12⅜	6¼	2	Butte&Sup	500	7¼	7	7¼	7
41	28	..	Bufferick	100	32	32	32	32
138	104¼	2½	By-Prod C	100	120	120	120	120

—C—

81⅝	72½	4	Calif Pack	900	75	75	75	75¼
135	124½	10	Calu & Ariz	600	130	129¼	129¼	131½
90⅞	78	5	Canada Dry	1600	88½	87½	87½	88
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	1300	229½	227½	229½	229
48⅛	38	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	37	37	37	37
334½	320	6	Case Thr ctfs	200	323	320	320	331
93½	87	7	Celotex pf	100	86½	86½	86½	..
52½	40½	2	Cen Alloy	2100	45½	44¾	45	45½
360	305	3½	Cen of NJ	100	311	311	311	319½
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	500	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛	98⅝
28⅝	16½	..	Cert-Teed	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
104½	78½	3	Ches Corp	7100	85¾	84½	85	85
19⅜	17⅛	..	Ches Corp rts	6500	17⅜	17	17⅛	17⅜
230	195	10	Ches & O	900	220⅞	220	220	219¾
30½	23	..	Ches & O rts	2600	30	30	30	30
19⅜	11⅝	..	Chi & Alton	100	13½	13½	13½	..
25¾	14	..	Chi & Alt pf	600	18⅜	18	18	18
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	43⅜
39⅞	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	400	31⅜	31	31	31⅜
63⅜	46¼	3	Chi M&SP pf	1500	50⅜	50¼	50¼	50⅝
94⅛	80¼	4	Chi N W	500	84½	82⅝	84	84
39⅜	28¾	..	Chi Pneu	200	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞
36	29	3	Chi Pneu pf	300	52¼	52	52	52¼
50	39¼	3	Chick Cot O	500	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38¾
60⅞	44⅞	2.40	Childs	100	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	54
135	66	3	Chrysler	18000	76⅛	74⅞	75	75
62⅜	50⅞	3.60	City Ice	300	51	50¼	51	50⅞
½	⅛	..	City Ice rts	1300	¼	¼	¼	¼
27	20½	1	City Stores	200	21¼	21	21	21⅛
140	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	100	130½	130½	130½	130
72¼	48	3	Colling & A	200	53⅜	53	53⅜	53⅜
78½	56	..	Colo F&I	400	61	60⅞	60½	60¼
122	101	3	Colo South	300	115	115	115	115⅞
80	70¾	4	Colo So 1pf	120	73	71	71	..
4¾	4⅜	..	Colo Gas rts	31500	5	4½	5	4⅝
79⅞	53½	2	Col Gas	52400	77¾	73¼	77	73⅜
108	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	400	106⅞	106½	106⅞	106¾
176	121¼	4½	Col Carbon	1300	172⅝	170¼	171⅜	171¼
88⅜	68½	1.15	Col Graph	2900	60	58	59	60
7⅝	6⅜	..	Col Graph rts	8200	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	26300	48¾	44	48	44
105¾	95½	6½	Com Cr lpf	350	101	100	101	100
151	134⅝	6	Com Inv Tr	1800	154⅜	149	152	148
416	225¼	8	Com Sol	400	412	409	409	414⅞
246	107¼	3½	Comwith Pw	1700	230	227	230	226
35⅜	19½	..	Congoleum	2100	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	21
1½	⅝	..	Conley T st	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
30¾	25	2	Con Film pf	300	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝
125½	95½	3	Con Gas	113800	125½	123¾	124	123¼
100⅜	98	5	Con Gas pf	500	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅜
70⅜	51	6	Con Ry C pf	200	54¼	53½	54⅜	..
94⅝	71½	..	Con Textile	2000	3⅛	3	3	3
11½	6	.60	Container B	2500	8	7½	7½	7⅝
11½	6	.60	Container B	2300	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
83⅜	47¼	..	Cont Bak A	1500	84¼	81¼	81¼	82½
14⅜	8½	..	Cont Bak B	2600	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14
100	88½	8	Cont Bak pf	300	97	96¾	96¾	97
80¼	60	2½	Cont Can	3900	71½	70¼	70¼	70⅝
94½	79	2	Cont Ins	500	83	82¼	82¼	83
28⅜	17	.80	Cont Motors	2500	18½	18	18⅛	18¼
101⅞	82	2	Corn Prod	2000	93⅞	93¼	93¼	93¼
82¼	51	2	Coty	4000	63	61¼	62	63
125	85½	1½	Crosley	4700	97	93½	97	93
51	43¾	1	Crown Cork	100	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	..
98⅜	85	5	Crucible	1700	97½	96¼	96½	96¼
5½	1⅞	..	Cuba Cane	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	600	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
17	11	..	Cub Am S	300	14½	14m	14⅛	14⅛
95	60¼	..	Cub Am S pf	20	65	65	65	64½
6⅝	3	..	Cub Dom S	200	3½	3	3	3
129	117	6½	Curtis Pub	100	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	..
118	113½	7	Curtis P pf	200	117	116⅜	117	..
173½	135⅝	1	Curtiss	1100	163⅜	160	160	163¼
130	120¼	7	Cushman 7%	50	100⅜	120	120	120⅞
65⅜	58⅜	3½	Cutler	200	60½	60	60½	61
88⅜	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	200	88	87⅜	87⅜	88⅜

—D—

69⅛	42⅞	..	Davison	1000	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	50
133⅛	120⅞	6½	Del Lac & W	400	125	123⅜	125	123¼
207⅛	182	..	Del & Hud	800	196	194⅞	196	194⅞
128	116	..	Deere pf	10	120	120	120	120
64⅞	43½	2	Devoe & RA	200	45	44⅞	45	44⅝
164	230	8	Diamond M	590	158	143¼	156½	143
10⅜	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	300	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
198½	155⅝	4	Dupont	1700	173½	171	172⅜	174½
28⅞	20½	1	Duplan Silk	100	22⅛	22	22	..
45	36	..	Durham H pf	30	40	40	40	..

—E—

194½	168	5	East Kodak	100	176	176	176	177
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	100	62¼	62	62¼	63
172	126⅜	4	Elec Aut Lt	1000	161⅜	157⅛	157½	161⅜
115	109	7	El Auto Ll pf	2000	111	111	111	111¼
72⅛	43⅛	1	Elec P&L	19400	71⅛	69⅛	70	70
109¾	104⅛	7	Elec P&L pf	100	104½	104⅛	104⅛	..
136	122½	..	El P&L F pd	2000	134½	134½	134½	..
92⅝	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	81	80⅜	81	82
13	8⅛	..	Elk Horn pf	100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	..
22½	5	..	Emer-Br A	100	10	10	10	9⅜
60¾	47	1½	Eng P S	8200	57⅜	56⅛	56⅜	57⅛
41	31¾	2	Equit Big	1500	40	39⅜	40	40
81½	64	..	Erie	5600	79⅞	79	79	79⅝
64⅜	57	..	Erie 1 pf	300	63	62¼	62¼	63⅝
62	30	..	Erie 2 pf	100	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	..
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	100	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	50⅜
73⅜	55	2½	Evans Auto L	500	62¾	59⅛	62	60⅝
25⅜	22¼	1½	Ex Buffet	60	25	25	25	25
51⅞	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	100	41	41	41	..

—F—

110⅞	106⅜	..	Fairb M pf	11000	107	106⅜	106⅜	..
106½	68½	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	600	109	102¼	102¼	104
104	97½	6	Fed L&T pf	100	99	98	98	..
22⅜	14	.80	Fed Mot T	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
112	90½	2	Fidelity Ins	100	95	95	95	95
13⅜	9⅜	.64	Fifth Ave B	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
2½	¾	..	Filene	200	1	1	1	1
107	98⅝	6½	Filene pf	20	98½	98½	98½	98⅝
74⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	400	67⅜	67	67⅜	66⅝
57⅜	25⅝	..	Fisk Rubber	2500	9	9	9	9½
87⅜	65¼	2½	Fleischmann	13000	84½	82⅜	83⅜	83¼
74⅜	57⅛	2½	Follansbee B	100	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜	67⅜
49⅝	44	..	Foundation	100	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	48⅞
101	80⅜	4	Fox A	700	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	87½
54⅞	37⅜	4	Freeport Tx	11600	48⅜	46¼	47⅛	46½

—G—

23⅞	20	.7	Gabriel A	300	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
22	10½	..	Gardner M	200	14½	14	14	14½
87⅜	61	..	Gen Asphalt	200	82½	81⅝	81⅝	82½
69⅜	55½	3	Gen Bronze	700	66⅜	65	65	66⅛
61	27½	..	Gen Cable	200	42¼	42⅞	42⅞	43
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	100	96	95	96	..
310	219	4½	Gen Elec	22200	308¼	301½	302½	305
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
90	70	1½	Gen G&E A	200	80	80	80	80⅞
89⅛	67⅜	3	Gen Mills	200	72⅜	71⅜	71⅝	72⅝
91⅝	63⅜	3	Gen Motors	23200	74¼	73	73⅜	73⅝
126½	122⅞	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	124⅝	124⅜	124⅜	123½
52	47	4	Gen O Ad A	100	48½	48½	48½	..
41	32	2	Gen O Ad ct	300	36¼	35	35	35¾
118¾	93½	5	Gen Ry Sg	4100	116½	113½	113½	116⅞
106	99	6	Gen Ry S pf	1000	104½	104½	104½	..
86½	68	3½	Gen Refrac	900	72⅜	71⅜	71⅝	74½
124⅝	101	5	Gillette	5700	108¾	105⅝	107½	106
56⅛	36⅞	1½	Glidden	147000	56⅛	53	55½	54
48⅛	33	..	Gimbel Br	400	42⅜	38⅝	41⅝	43
66	44	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	51¼	49¼	50½	50
82	55⅜	2½	Gold Dust	200	61⅜	60⅜	61	61⅜
105K	73	4	Goodrich	3000	87	85⅜	87	89
154½

INTEREST IN MEDIUM WOOLS IS STRONGER

Finer Kinds Neglected—Buying Has 'Let Down'—Foreign Markets Quiet

The wool market has reverted to a strictly retail basis once more. Manufacturers who had been buying the finer wools with considerable interest in the earlier months of the year have been neglecting these descriptions more or less studiously for the last two or three weeks, while the interest which had become suddenly keen in medium wools about three weeks ago, has dwindled more or less in the last week.

Fine wools are coming into the market in fairly heavy quantities at the present time. During the last four weeks about 26,000,000 pounds of domestic wool have been received compared with about 24,000,000 pounds in the like period last year. Only 50,000,000 pounds had been received up to the week-end from the West compared with 71,000,000 pounds a year ago in the similar period.

Await Finer Wool Arrivals

The manufacturers are naturally disposed to wait for the arrivals of the finer wools which are coming forward in quantity, and which will now afford a fairly good selection. There is a fairly good quantity of the Texas wools arriving even now. Shearing is getting under way in Montana.

Buying through the West generally has had a "let-down" in the last fortnight. Buyers have reduced prices generally throughout the west and now are trying to buy good fine stapled wools on the under side of 90 cents, clean basis, where hitherto they have been paying on the upper side. The wool growers consequently have sometimes withdrawn their wools from sale and at other times have decided to send their wools forward on consignment.

Bright Wool Stronger

In the bright wool states, there is some buying of medium clips at 35 cents, but recent sales of medium wools in the eastern markets have been so heavy that prices bid have been advanced in certain instances to 37 cents for the best medium clips in Ohio and Michigan, and 37@38 cents is reported to have been paid recently for some of the lightest shrinking wools in Missouri.

In the far West there has been more interest shown in medium wools also, and some business in the Soda Springs section is reported at 30@33 cents, which is a reduction of several cents a pound from the prices which formerly were prevailing there.

The foreign markets at the present time are generally on the quiet side. There has been a clearance sale in Sydney this week, where some 25,000 bales are being offered, including a few fleece wools, but mostly crutchings and off sorts, for which the market has been about 5 per cent down from the last Brisbane sales.

Yorkshire reports slightly more interest in tops at the moment but it is not enough to strengthen wool prices at all. There is the hope of course that the reparations settlement will give more confidence.

Domestic Market Firm

Sales in this market last week have included some few sales of fine and fine medium wools to the topmakers in the range of 90@93c for good to choice French combing wools, some 12 months Texas wools being offered at the higher point, although most holders of these wools want 95 cents, clean basis.

Ohio delaines have been sold in a limited way at 58@39c. Fine clothing Ohio has been sold at 34@35c. Fine standard tops are subject to bids of $1.20 from manufacturers, with topmakers wanting about three cents more.

Mohair is in modest request with prices quotable on the basis of 57@58c still for good original bag Texas: Some average domestic was sold at 56c. The Turkey market is reported a bit easier.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	7%	7%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	6
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	6½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8	8
Four to six months	8	8

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	52⅝c	53c
Bar silver in London	24⅞d	24⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5⅛
60 days	5⅛@5⅛
90 days	5⅛@5⅛
4 months	5⅛@5⅛
5 months	5⅜@5⅜
6 months	5⅜@5⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	4	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	Lisbon	6
Kansas City	5	London	5
Minneapolis	5	Madrid	6½
New York	5	Oslo	6
Philadelphia	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	5%
San Francisco	5	Roma	7
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	6
Berlin	5	Swiss Bank	4½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	3½
Brussels	6	Vienna	7.03
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	7½
			8

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.84 27-32	4.84⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391⅝	.193
Belgium—belga	.1388	.1388	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.192
Germany—mark	.2383	.2386	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1405⅛	.1405⅛	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2663⅛	.2663	.2626
Finland—finn'rk	.0251⅜	.02513⅜	.268
Greece—dr'chma	.0159⅛	.0159⅜	.0152
Holland—florin	.4015⅛	.4016	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743⅛	.1743⅛	.1749
Norway—krone	.2664⅛	.2665	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0450
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.00593⅝	.1.0805
Spain—peseta	.0459⅛	.0459⅜	.193
Sweden—krona	.1410	.1409	.192
Switz'land—franc	.1923⅛	.1923⅝	.268
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅜	.0175⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4837⅛	.4830	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5850	.5871	*
India—rupee	.3608	.3608	.4866
Japan—yen	.4410	.4410	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4174	.4174	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1188	.1188	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9638	.9638	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9638	.9648	1.0342
Ven'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.9914	.9914	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3987⅛	.4025	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s '43	102¾	100
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	95	95
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	99	98
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98	98
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	99¾	98½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	92¾	95½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	102¾	101⅝
Am Int 5½s '49	102¾	102¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	77
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	102	102
Am T & T cv 4½s '39 wi	127⅝	127
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Am WW&Elec 5ses '24	97	97
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	102	102
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	104⅝	104⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	94	94
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88⅜	88⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	87¼	87¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅝	91⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s '42	119¼	119
Atch T&SF 4s '60	85¾	85
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	8	8
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89	89
Alt Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72	71½
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	92
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	92¾	92
B&O 4½s '22	97½	97
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101⅛	97
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102¾	101⅝
B&O 5s series D	100¾	101⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	107⅜	106⅞
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	107⅞	107½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	98⅜	98½
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	102⅞	102
Boston & M 5s '67	83⅞	82⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	94½	94
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	65½	65½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	96½	96½
Bklyn Queens Sub con 5s '41	72	72
Bklyn Queens Sub 1st 5s '41	75½	75
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	83⅞	82⅞
Buff R & P 5s	40	39½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99¼	99⅛
Can North 4½s '57	92⅝	92⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	95½	95½
Carolina Cllin & O 6s '52	110⅜	110¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	106	106
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	98⅜	98¼
Cen Pacific 1st 5s '49	102½	102¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	89½	89¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	100¼	100¼
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	78	77½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	90¾	90¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98½	98¼
Ches &O gen 4½s '92	99¼	99¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	96½	96½
Ches & O 4½s A '93	102⅝	102¼
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	92¼	92¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	103⅜	103½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	79½	79½
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	67¼	67
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	71⅞	71½
Chi & NW 3½s '87	91⅞	91
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	73¼	73¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	93¼	93¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	107⅝	107⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	101⅞	101⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	83½	82⅞
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	93¾	93¾
Chi Un Stn 5s B '63	99	99
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102½	102½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	100¼	100¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	84⅛	84⅛
Chi Gas & Elec 4s	94⅝	94⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	86¼	86¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	85½	85½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	102	102
Colo Power 4½s '57	93	93
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	92¾	92¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s Apr	99⅛	99⅛
Com Tnv Trust 5½s	98½	98¼
Com Inv Trust 6s	93½	92⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	93	92⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	93¾	93¾
Container Corp 6s '46	103¼	103¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	90¾	90
Crown Wll Paper 6s	96¼	96¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	99½	99½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	79½	79½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	85¾	85¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100⅜	100
Day Mich 4½s	65	65
Del & Hudson 7s '30	97¼	97¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101⅞	101⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97½	97½
Den RG Wn 5s '78	89⅝	89⅝
Den & RG Wn 5s '55	89¼	89¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	92¾	92
Detroit Hol col 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99½	99½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	107⅜	107⅜
Dold Packing 6s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Duke-P Power 6s '66	85	85
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅜
East Tenn Va G con 5s '30	104	103½
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	94	94
Erie 1st con 4s '96	82½	82½
Erie cv 4s B '53	80⅝	80⅝
Erie gen 4s '96	77	76⅞
Erie 5s '67	94	94
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	72¾	72⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74	108	108
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s'33	71	70½
Gen Cable 5½s	99½	99½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	98¼	98¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Goodyear 5s '57	106⅞	106⅝
Gould Couplers 6s '40	91⅝	91⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	75⅝	75½
Great Northern 5s '73	93⅝	93⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Great Northern 7s '36	106¼	106¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	109¾	109¼
Havana Elec 5s '52	97	97
Havana Elec deb 5s '51	84	84
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	65¾	65¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	94⅝	94⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	90¾	90¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	100
Ill Cen 1st Tel rfg 5s '56	100⅝	100⅝
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen 5s StL&NO 5s A	89	89
Ill Cen 5s StL&NO 5s A	97	96½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	101½	101½
Ind Nat Gas 5s	90¾	90¾
Int Steel 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Inland Steel 4½s '78	103⅜	103⅜
Inter Match Corp rcts 5s '47	90¼	90¼
Inter Rap Tran rg 5s '47	95¾	95
Int Cement Cor p 5s '48	67	66⅞
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	103	103
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	93	93
Int Pwr & Sec 7s '57	88¼	88¼
Int T & Tel 4½s '39	76¼	76¼
Int T&T cv4 4½s	92¼	92¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	133	131½
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	104½	104½
Kresge Foundation 6s	100⅝	100⅝
Kreuger T 5s '59 rcts war.	98	98
Laclede Gas 5½s rcts	101¼	101¼
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	102¾	102½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85¾	85¾
Long Island gen 4s '38	105	105
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s	92½	92½
L&N uni 4s '40	92½	92½
L&N 7s '30	92¼	92¼
Manila Sol 4s '39	101	101
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	74	74
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	85½	84½
Mil Sparta & N 4s '77	98	98
Min & St Ll st rfg 4s '49	88¼	88¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	93½	93½
Min St P & SSM 5s gtd	83½	83½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	94½	94½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	105¼	105¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96⅞	96⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	96¾	96¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	109	108½
Mont Pow deg 5s	100¼	100¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	98½	98½
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	96⅛	96⅛
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	95⅞	95⅞
Murray Body 6½s '34	83⅝	83⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	60¼	60¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	101½	101½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	97¼	97¼
N O T & M 5s '54	91	91
NYC&HR con 4s '98	83¼	83¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	86⅝	86⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	95½	95½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	97	97
NY Chi & St L 4½s	103¼	103¼
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	93	92
NY City 4s '57	104⅜	104⅜
NY Dock 5s	95½	95½
NY Edison rfg 6s '41	81	81
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	111⅝	111⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	72	72
NY NH&H 4s '55	82¼	82¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	87⅜	87⅛
NY NH&H cv deb 6s '40	77⅛	77⅛
NY NH&H 6s cv	104⅞	104
NY Ry inc 6s A '49	122⅜	122¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	99½	99½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104	104
NY Tel deb 6s '49	98⅜	98⅜
NY Trap rfg 6s '41	109⅞	109⅞
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	82¼	82¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '41	99¼	99¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	78	78
Nor Am Ed 5½s	71	71
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100¾	100¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	100¾	100
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	86¼	86¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110¼	110
Nor States Pow 5s '41	99¼	99¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	105	105
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	111¼	110¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	102½	102½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99½	98
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86¼	86¼
Otis Steel 6s	86½	86½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100¼	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	94	94
Penn R R 4½s	97½	97½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	97¾	97¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98½	98½
Penn R A 5s '64	96	96
Penn R R gen 5s '68	102¼	102¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	104	104
Penn R R col 7s '30	108½	108
	101¾	101

	High	Low
Penn R R 3½s B	86½	86½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	110	110
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	82	82
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	101	101
Pere Marq 5s '56	101½	101¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97½	97¼
Phil Co 5s '67	89	89
Phil & Read 6s	97½	97¼
Pitts C S&StL 5s B '75	93½	93½
Pocohontas Coll 5s	104⅛	104⅛
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	94½	94½
Postal Tel Cable 5s	99½	99½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	92	92
Pub Svc Elec & G 5s '65	97½	97½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	102½	102½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	223	218
Read rfg 4½s '97	93	93
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95¼	95¼
Remington Rand 5½s ww	97	97
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '52	97	97
Rio G & West 1st 4s '39	99½	99½
Rochester Gas 5s '46	88½	88½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	106¼	106¼
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	92¼	92¼
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	94½	94½
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	99¾	99¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	93¼	93¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	85	85
St L S W con 4s '89	87¼	87
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	94½	94½
Scioto Val & N E 4s '89	103⅝	103⅝
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	90	90
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	52¼	52¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	51⅜	41
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	70	69¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	62	62
Shel Union 5s '47	94½	94⅛
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101⅝
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	94½	94½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93⅝	93½
So Pacific col 4s '49	92½	92¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90⅝	90½
So Pac 4½s '68	90½	90½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	91¼	91¼
So Pac 4½s ft w w	87¼	87¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	92¾	92¾
Stand Milling 5s '30	118½	118½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101½	101¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94¾	95¼
Tex & Pac 1st t5tst 12t0t00	104	104
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	105	105
Tex & Pac 5s rct	99⅝	99⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	97¼	97
Truax Traer Coal 6½s	42¼	42¼
Toronto H Buff 4s '46	92	92
Trans Cont O 6½s w w	86½	86½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99⅞	98
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	105	105
Union Pacific 4½s '68	92¾	92½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	97	97
U S Rubber 5s '47	81¼	81¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	88⅝	88⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100¾	100½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	89⅞	89⅝
U S Steel s f 5s '63	96	96
Util Lt & P 5½s	108⅝	108½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	78	78
Va Ry 5s '62	101	101
Va S Swest con 5s '58	88¾	88¾
Wabash 5½s Om div '41	78¼	78¼
Wabash 4½s '78	87½	87½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¾	100¾
Walmsh 5½s '75	103	103
Walworth 6½s w w	88½	88½
Walworth 6s '45	88	88
Warner Quin 6s	94¾	94¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101½	101½
West Va C & C 6s '50	27	27
Westchester Lt 5s	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	102¾	102
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	87⅝	87⅝
Western Pac 5s '46	96⅜	96⅜
Western Un 5s '51	100⅝	100⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	99⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	42	42½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43	43
Youngstown 5s	99¾	99¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last—J'ne19	Last—J'ne18
3½s '47	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4	
1st 4¼s '47	98.29	98.29	98.25	98.29	98.26
4th 4¼s '38	99.7	99.7	99.	99.4	99.4
US 4s '54	103.22	103.22	103.22	103.23	103.31
US 4¼s '52-'67	107.	107.	107.	107.	106.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s B '45	91¾	91¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92	92
Argentine Gov 6s	96	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '59	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99½	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	98
Agri Mtg Bk 6s '58 B	99¾	99½
Australia 4½s '57	81¾	81
Australia 5s '55	86¾	86½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91½	91½
Austria (Upper) 6½s rcts	89	104
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	103½
Belgium (King) 8s '55	92	92
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100½	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	105¾	107¼
Berlin (King) 8s '41	114½	114½
Berlin 6s '58	109	109
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	90	90
Bolivia 7s ct '58	92	92
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	86	86
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¾	100¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	99¾	99¾
Brazil 6½s '26	97½	97½
Brazil 6½s '27	91¼	91
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	105½	105¼
Bremen 7s '35	105½	104¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	100¾	100¼
Buenos Aires 6s '51	80	80
Bulgaria 7½s	93¾	93¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	95	88
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	95¼	95¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	97¼	97¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	99¾	99¾
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102¼	101¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	99¾	99¾
Chile (Rep) Sept '61	99	99
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92½	92¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92¼	92¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98¼	96½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92¼	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92¼	92
Chile (Rep) Jan '61	92¼	92
Chile (Rep) 8s2 ret	93	92
Chin (Gv) Hus Ry 5s '51	92¾	92¾
Colombia 6s Jan '61	87	87
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	83¾	83¾
Colombia 6s Oct '61	87½	87½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	82½	82½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	98¾	98½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	92¾	92¾
Cundi 6½s	93¼	93¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	81	81
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Deutsche Bk 6s cfts '32	97	96¾
Denmark 4½s '62	88	88
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	87	87
Dutch E I 4½s (Mar) '54	101¾	101¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¾	102¾
Est R R Co 7s '64	103	103
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	96½	96½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¾	99¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113⅝	113⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	91⅜	90¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85¾	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84⅝	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	97¼	97¼
Germ G E 6s '48	97½	97½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	96¾	96¾
Greek 6s '68	84½	84½
Hamburg 6s '46	96	96
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93⅝	93⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	97¾	97¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91¼	91¼
Jap (Im Gov) 7s '44	97	97
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	93¾	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100½	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	29	29
Mex 4s small A '04	19	19
Mex 4s large A '10	19	19
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92	92
Nor Germ Ll 6s	88¼	88¼
New So Wales 5s '57	92¾	92¾
New So Wales 5s '58	92	91¾
Nor Hydro 5½s ct	90	90
Nord Rys 6½s ct	101½	101½
Norway (King) 5s '63	94¾	94¾
Norway 5½s '65	99	99
Oriental Dev 5½s ct	98¾	98¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	86	86
Panama (Rep) 5½s	99	99
Paris-Lyons 6s '53	99½	99½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100¾	100
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103	103
Peru 6s '61	14	14
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	85¼	85¼
Peru 7s '59	92½	92½
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	100	100
Poland 7s '47	91¾	91¾
Poland 8s '50	85	84½
Prague (City) 7½s	97	97
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	106½	106½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101½	101½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	100½	100
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	90½	90½
Rhine West 7s '46 war	105½	105
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	92¾	92¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105½	105½
Rio G do Sul State 8s '66	97½	97½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	86⅞
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	88⅞	88⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	96½	96½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105	105
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91⅜	91⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '

RADIO-AVIATION

The Listener Speaks

THE Clicquot Club Eskimos programs have proved their excellence for considerably more than the six months of ageing associated with the beverage made by their sponsors. Not the least attractive feature of their entertainment is always the unexcelled bahjo playing of the leader, Harry Reser, which lends a touch of real effervescence to each number.

Usually Mr. Reser also provides a solo or two, but in the radiocast last Tuesday through the WEAF chain at 10 o'clock more time was devoted to a description of the sixty-first Harvard-Yale boat race which was about to be held at New London. The announcer went through a most intricate process of connecting a section of this description to the title of the following number in each case. It was a little reminiscent of "word golf." Half the fun of the lively program lay in wondering just how these associations would be worked out.

Of course a large part of the program was composed of famous college songs, particularly those of the two universities concerned, but the latter part of the period contained popular dance numbers of the usual type. A description of the general preparations led up to a suggestion of the coming of the great day as expressed by "When My Dreams Come True." The conclusion of the race and the departure of the celebrating and sorrowing groups of alumni was associated with "Finding the Long Way Home" while certain sad possibilities were suggested in connection with "Somebody Stole My Gal." Finally the entertainment was brought to a rousing conclusion with "Hurrah Boys."

For the hour preceding the Eskimos' breezy northern music Paul Whiteman and his orchestra were heard through the usual chain. This time the concert originated in Hollywood. Within a few moments of the end of the period, and just after the number, "You Can't Take Away the Things That Were Made for Love," had been concluded something apparently happened to the connections of some of the eastern stations, and the music loved by many listeners was taken abruptly away in spite of the assertion of the song. In a few seconds the strains of the United Symphony Orchestra in New York took the place of the missing Paul Whiteman's music.

D. M.

'Wings Over Canada'

WHEN Kingston, Ont., opened its airport on June 4 with appropriate ceremonies, the Kingston Flying Club and the flying clubs of near-by cities took part. Ottawa Flying Club held its field day on June 3 and the Hamilton Club on June 6. Government-sponsored flying clubs are rapidly growing in the Dominion.

Plans are under way to operate an air race between Toronto and Cleveland in conjunction with the Canadian National Exhibition toward the end of August in Toronto. Officials of the Canada-Cleveland day movement have been in Toronto consulting as to the possibilities of such a race between the two cities and points on the way.

Three seaplanes destined for Sioux Lookout and the Hudson Bay region left Toronto recently for the use of the prospectors of the Dominion Explorers Limited.

Fire protection from the air is now in full swing in Ontario, 21 planes having left recently to patrol the 125,000,000 acres of forest in Northern Ontario.

Curtiss Air Services are building an airport and factory at St. Boniface, Man., near Winnipeg, where machines will be assembled and manufactured. School and taxi services will also be operated from there.

It is learned that the British Air Ministry may obtain a supply of helium gas from South Saskatchewan, where there are wells near Medicine Hat. Production of this helium gas was first accomplished in commercial quantities during the war.

The survey of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in British Columbia will be done by air, the Dominion government lending two planes to the Province for this purpose. The survey is being conducted by the Province of British Columbia, the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Flying Clubs in the west are gaining in membership, the one at Calgary now having 814 members, of which number 145 are taking instruction. The Moosejaw Flying Club has bought two more De Haviland Moth planes, while the Brandon Club hopes to be in full swing shortly.

Halifax is to have an airport, to be built at a cost of $150,000, following a voting by the tax payers, when the vote showed two-thirds for and one-third against.

J. M.

"What's a Watt?"

THIS is a primer lesson in radio, but it answers several questions put by no less a personage than a Congressman on the committee at Washington that has to deal with radio. "What's a watt?" he asked. "What is the difference between a watt and a kilocycle?" Dr. J. H. Dellinger, radio chief of the Bureau of Standards, undertook to reply, so that any radio listener or nontechnical person might understand.

"The most direct answer from the viewpoint of the radio listener," said he, "is probably to tell him that the kilocycles are what determine the position of a broadcasting station on the receiver dial, and the watts are what determine the loudness of what is received.

"The 90 frequencies upon which the broadcasting stations operate can be thought of as very similar to the keys of a piano. Each key corresponds to a separate frequency and similarly each broadcasting station operates on some particular frequency and this frequency is expressed in a certain number of kilocycles. Our broadcast spectrum is then a gigantic musical instrument, and the number of kilocycles corresponding to each is like the tone or pitch corresponding to the key on the piano keyboard.

Loudness in Watts

"The loudness of the signal audible from a broadcasting station has nothing to do with kilocycles, but is determined by an entirely different matter, viz., the watts. A subject is simply a unit used to express electric power. Since broadcasting power is carried on by electrical means, we express the power involved by watts. The greater the number of watts the stronger the signal which reaches the receiving set. This is all there is to it, and there is no reason to confuse watts with kilocycles in any manner.

"Now to be more specific and to give an exact statement of what kilocycles really are and their relation to the electric unit, the meter, I would quote from a page in my Radio Handbook:

"'Frequency and wavelength. Frequency is the number of cycles per second, or the number of to-and-fro alternations of the electric pressure as the wave travels out through space. Wavelength is the distance from the crest of a wave to the crest of the next adjacent wave. Since all electric waves travel at the same velocity (186,000 miles per second, or 300,000,000 meters per second), the shorter the length of the waves the larger the number of them which will pass by a given point during a second. The length of the waves is numerically equal to their velocity divided by their frequency (number of cycles per second). That is,

Wave length in meters	300,000,000
Or, more exactly	frequency
	frequency in kilocycles
	299,820

"'For example, a radio wave 600 meters long is caused by a current in a transmitting antenna having a frequency of 500,000 cycles per second, or 500 kilocycles per second, the term "kilocycle" designating 1000 cycles.

Speed of Waves

"'All of these waves travel at the same speed. These electric waves are of an entirely different nature from sound waves. Sound waves are not at all electrical; they consists of actual to-and-fro motions of the air particles and travel with a speed of about 1000 feet per second. The speed at which electric waves travel is much greater than this; it is so great that the passage of any kind of electric wave is practically instantaneous.

"'The various kinds of electric waves shown in the table are much alike in many ways, but they have some characteristic differences. Thus, radio waves are different from light waves in that they go through ordinary walls of buildings and other obstacles which are opaque to light.

"'The waves are radiated and spread out more effectively the higher the frequency. The ordinary low frequencies used in the alternating currents which light our houses alternate very slowly. Such waves travel readily along wires. In order to get a wave which will travel effectively through space, higher frequencies must be used; that is why the waves used in radio communication make a large number of vibrations per second.

"'It is to be noted that these frequencies are not, however, as high as the frequencies of light waves. Light waves travel in straight lines, which is one of their characteristic differences from low-frequency waves of alternating current power which follow along wires. Radio waves are intermediate in character between the two, and can travel in straight lines and also travel along conducting wires.

"'The fact that radio waves, which are able to travel out into space without conducting wires, are of high frequency, is one of the important characteristics of radio communication.'"

H. G.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 23

Concert Artists

George L. Everett, baritone (WRNY). Fifteen-minute recital by singer of Metropolitan and Covent Garden experience, in first sacred concert from WRNY. String quartet accompaniment. 5:30 p. m.

Lucille Collette, violinist (Atwater Kent—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Veterans of the A. E. F. and the American Army of Occupation will remember this Portland, Ore., artist. 9:15 p. m.

Gabriel Zsigmondy, Hungarian pianist (Baldwin—WJZ Chain). Playing Albeniz, Dohnanyi and Liszt. 9:45 p. m.

Alberto Terrasi, baritone (NBC Pacific). Guest artist for second time in the Sunday afternoon concert. 1:30 to 2:30, 3 to 4 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Pro-Art Quartet; Georgia Standing (WJZ, WRC, KWK). Two of the modern French school of chamber music—Vincent d'Indy and Maurice Ravel. 12:30 p. m.

Concert Artists' Hour (WJZ, WRC, WBAL, WJR, WLS). Balladry and classics by NBC artists and orchestra. 1 p. m.

The Maestro's Hour (WJZ Chain). Cesare Sodero, dubbed the "Maestro" by his fellow artists, leads the orchestra, assisted by four fine vocalists. 4:30 p. m.

American Singers; Arcadie Birkenholtz, violinist (WJZ, WBAL, KDKA, KWK, WREN, WBAP). Four-part harmony on numerous ballads. Mr. Birkenholtz plays Cyril Scott's "Lotus Land." 7:05 p. m.

"Liebestraum" (WJZ Chain) Charming love songs of leading classical lyricists by soloists and orchestra. 8:15 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Cathedral Hour (CBS-transcontinental 4 to 4:30) A church service in music. 4 p. m.

"When Shadows Lengthen" (WEAF, WRC, WCAE, WAPI, WKY, KOA, KYW, WOC) The Twilight Voices, a mixed quartet, with string trio accompaniment. 5:30 p. m.

"In Time of Roses" (WEAF, WTAG, WTIC, WGR, WRC, KSD) Timely melodies by women's octet. 7 p. m.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick-WJZ Chain) Rightly named gems from the world's treasury. 8 p. m. Herman Lohr's "Where My Caravan Has Rested," featured by NBC Pacific group. 7.45 p. m.

Tone Pictures (WJZ Chain). Lew White at the organ with the Choristers, a vocal ensemble. 9:15 p. m.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF, WRC, WWJ, WJAX, WIOD, WOC, WOW, WKY, KOA). Addition of feminine voices gives Director Nicholas Vasilieff a still wider field to pick from. 11:30 p. m.

Orchestral and Instrumental

Roxy Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Welcoming back Conductor Erno Rapee, just returned from Europe. 2 p. m.

Symphonic Hour (CBS). Return of well-known Columbia feature to its initial radiocast time still under the baton of Howard Barlow. 3 p. m.

Du Barry Program (Hudnut—CBS transcontinental). Light concert music. 3:30 p. m.

Mozart's "Quintet in A Major" (WEAF, WGR, WRC, WTAM, WHO, WOW). NBC musicians under the direction of Jacob Altshuler. 3:30 p. m.

Anglo-Persians (Whittall—WJZ Chain transcontinental). A potpourri of favorite classics. 6:30 p. m.

Sam Herman, xylophonist (WEAF, WRC, WWJ, WJAX, WHO, WKY, KOA, WOC, WOW). We had a feeling (after hearing Mr. Herman) that more than one station would want to include a program of these rippling wooden bar solos. 11:15 p. m.

Vibrant Melodies (WJZ, KDKA). Vibraphone and string quartet in familiar melodies. 11:45 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Mexican Tipica Orchestra (WEAF, KOA, KSL). Spanish and Mexican airs. 12:30 p. m.

Blue and White Marimba Band (WEAF, WGR, WCAE, WWJ, KSL). Native Spanish melodies. 1:30 p. m.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (WJZ, KWK, KSTP) All-Spanish concert. 4 p. m.

The Nomads (WJZ Chain) Russian melodies as restless as the name of the orchestra. 7:30 p. m.

"Around the Samovar" (CBS) Peter Biljo's Balalaika Orchestra; Mlle. Eliena Kazanova, violinist; Eli Spivak, baritone, and Mme. Nivcolina, soprano. 10:30 p. m.

Light Opera

"The Geisha" (WJZ Chain). Sidney Jones' operetta rendered in full by the National Light Opera Company. 10:15 p. m.

Theatrical Presentations

Major Bowes' Capitol Family (WEAF Chain). Presenting two Negro artists, Eva Taylor, formerly of "Shuffle Along," and Clarence Williams, composer and singer. 7:35 p. m.

Theater of the Air (Majestic—CBS transcontinental). Fast and furious revue featuring besides regular program group, Rainger and Carroll, two pianos, Mound City Blue Blowers, Lee Morse and Maxine Brown, Maurice Gunsky and Charles Lawman. 9 p. m.

Sketches

"Mrs. Murphy's Boarding House" (CBS). A New York theatrical boarding house. 8 p. m.

"Rapid Transit" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Dramatic vignettes centering on points easily reached by the subway. 9:45 p. m.

"Custer's Last Stand" (NBC Pacific). The vanquishing of General Custer and his men by the Sioux Indians at Little Big Horn, Montana. 4 p. m.

—Rhythmic Music

Ben Selvin's orchestra (Sonatron—CBS transcontinental). A pleasantly smooth flowing dance program. 8:30 p. m.

Champions (Studebaker—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Chicago dance music. 10:15 p. m.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 24

Concert Artists

Mathilde Harding, pianist, and Sergei Kotlarsky, violinist (CBS). Eastwood Lane, that brilliant modernist, will be included. 10 p. m.

Grand Opera

"I Pagliacci" (WEAF Chain), Julian Oliver will portray Canio in this Leoncallo Leoncavallo opus. 11 p. m.

Orchestral Music

"Midsummer Night's Dream" (CBS), The gay product of Mendelssohn by the Musical Vignettes. 8 p. m.

Gypsies (A. & P., WEAF Chain), They are going to play that lovely but little known Kreisler thing, "Who Can Tell?" as a string sextet number. 8:30 p. m.

Indian Music (White House — WJZ Chain), Concert based on American Indian themes in honor of General Custer, who made his last stand June 25, 1876. 8:30 p. m.

Mary Roberts Rinehart's Favorites (Edison—WJZ Chain transcontinental), What a popular authoress likes in music. 9 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain), Being a summer night, music from Friml's "Firefly," is most suitably offered. 11 p. m.

Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (Shell-Pacific). The lighter classics. 8 p. m.

Slumber Hour (Pacific). 10 p. m.

Band Music

John Philips Sousa (General Motors—WEAF Chain transcontinental) 9:30 p. m.

Talk

"Lloyd George" (WEAF Chain). James G. McDonald on the always interesting Welshman. 7:30 p. m.

Sketches

Thompkins Corners (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). "Real Folks" again. 9:30 p. m.

Indian Legend (Great Northern—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Another Empire Builder program. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"May We Present" (WEAF Chain). A new series of concert programs, the first featuring Frances Paperte, mezzo-soprano, with concert orchestra under Cesare Sodero. 7:45 p. m.

Couriers (Ceco—CBS). 8:30 p. m.

Moment Musical (WJZ Chain), Ludwig Laurier, the gifted director of the Slumber Hour leads this program featuring Caroline Andrews, soprano, and Philip Steele, baritone. 10 p. m.

Feature Hour (Firestone—Pacific). 9 p. m.

Plantation Echoes (Pacific). 9:30 p. m.

Theater Presentation

Roxy and His Gang (WJZ Chain), A new soprano, Schumann-Heink sponsored, Mary McCoy. 7:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

A Debut (Canada Dry—WBAL), A new dance group sponsored by well-known ginger ale company, to be a weekly feature during the summer. 9 p. m.

Phil Spitalny (WEAF Chain), He starts just at midnight.

"In Dancetand" (Pacific). 7 p. m.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

Ontario—Port Arthur: Lyceum Theater, 8:30 p. m., June 25.

UNITED STATES

Maine—Bethel, Odeon, 8 p. m., June 25. Calais: Church Edifice, Germain Street, 7:30 p. m., June 27.

Massachusetts — Plymouth: Concert Hall, Plymouth Memorial Building, 3:30 p. m., June 23.

Private Flying Encouraged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Development of private flying clubs in the United States on a scale similar to those in England is recommended by the National Aeronautic Association following a year's investigation of progress in aviation in this country.

Detailed plans for the formation of such organizations are set forth in the current issue of the Aeronautic Review in an article by Edward P. Warner, secretary of the National Aeronautic Association Committee and formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of aeronautics.

Persons who desire to fly may, under the club method, become part owners of an airplane for a fraction of the sum required to own one outright. The association's committee recommends that charter members of a chapter provide the cost of equipment, plus 25 per cent reserve and $200 for general operating expense. In addition, dues for flying members would be $15 and for nonflying members $25, these fees to include membership in the association.

A charge of $10 an hour should be made for the use of the club's airplanes by flying members on local flights—and a double charge for cross-country flights, to cover additional hazards, the committee says. This charge would cover the cost of gas and oil, hangar accommodations, mechanical service, engine overhauls and minor repairs, depreciation reserve—to allow for purchase of new airplanes after 1500 hours of flying—and a small amount for miscellaneous expenses.

The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics recently contributed $12,000 to promote the project. Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund, in a letter to Senator Hiram Bingham, president of the association, transmitting the gift, declared that he believed "the greatest single work that the National Aeronautic Association can accomplish will be the furtherance of this movement."

"Private club flying, which has made such great strides in England," he continued, "has been practically neglected in this country, although unquestionably the United States offers a greater opportunity for its development than any other country."

STEEL OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

Iron Age reports that the steel output promises to continue virtually at capacity for the rest of this month, with reports from the trade indicating that it will not drop below 90 per cent of rated capacity in July. Falling off in steel consumption is confined mainly to the automotive and building industries, although an improvement in the former is expected next month when new models are brought out. Farm equipment manufacturers thus far this year have taken 14 per cent more tonnage than in the corresponding period last year.

REFINED SUGAR REDUCTIONS

NEW YORK—American Sugar Refining Co. reduced refined sugar 15 points to 4.85 cents a pound. Arbuckle and National refining sugar companies have reduced refined 15 points to 4.85 cents following the reduction by Federal.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ORDER

CHICAGO—Southern Pacific rail order was divided 7529 tons to Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., 13,168 tons to Tennessee Coal Iron & R. R. Co. and 13,168 to Bethlehem Steel.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

CHICAGO—Chicago Great Western estimated May gross is about $2,100,000, compared with $2,021,723 in May, 1928.

MIDDLE WEST TRADE HOLDS AT HIGH RATE

Automotive Industry Has Record Output—Steel Demand Heavy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Business in the middle West is riding along at a high rate and prospects for the fall months are good, according to the latest surveys coming to hand.

The automotive industry continues to report new high records for production, which has in turn benefited those companies engaged in the manufacture of parts and accessories. The most recent figures available are those of the Auburn Automobile Company. Its June shipments are expected to approximate those of May when they totaled 3039 cars. In the six months ended May 31, Auburn shipments totaling 12,550 cars, were more than 66 per cent in excess of those of the like period a year ago.

Steel mills are continuing to operate at capacity, and there is a good demand for steel in the Chicago district, which has been an important factor in maintaining the high rate of activity in the industry.

The weather has been only partially favorable to retail trade. The head of a wholesale house stated that while chain stores showed excellent results for May, the small independent retailer did not fare so well. He added, however, that there has been substantial improvement since the first of this month.

Price movements on the Chicago Stock Exchange during the last two weeks have been toward higher levels. The large gains have been confined to a number of speculative favorites. Radio stocks have been neglected despite statements from the industry that high activity for the summer months is likely. New financing through the same kind of stocks and bonds has been somewhat more active.

News of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT I. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Company

UNTIL recently, corner stones of the majority of government buildings were laid with Masonic ceremonies. Even when the occasion lacks something of such full Masonic characteristics there is frequently found a feature that is peculiarly akin to Freemasonry. President Hoover arranged for laying personally the cornerstone of the new Department of Commerce Building at Washington, D. C., and his former position in the Cabinet as head of the organization bearing that name made his performance of the ceremony not at all inappropriate aside from the importance of the structure itself. He was promptly accorded the use for this purpose of the gavel and trowel of his illustrious predecessor, Brother George Washington. Potomac Lodge, No. 5, of the District of Columbia, possesses the gavel. The trowel is owned by Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Virginia. The later lodge justly claims Brother George Washington as a Past Master. Both the gavel and trowel were used by Brother Washington in laying the cornerstone of the National Capitol on Sept. 18, 1793. Alexandria-Washington Lodge had the post of honor in the procession on that occasion and acted as personal escort to President Washington. This arrangement was by courtesy of the Grand Master of Maryland, that Grand Lodge having the supervision of the Masonic ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone.

* * *

Under the terms of the will of Harry T. Porter of Philadelphia, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will receive a bequest of $200,000 for a home for boys or girls to be erected at Elizabethtown in that State.

* * *

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan the replacement of the present home at Alma for dependent Masons in that state was unanimously approved. The new structure is estimated to cost $750,000 and will be constructed in 1930, present plans providing for the new home to be opened in July of 1931. A refinancing plan was also favorably passed upon by the Grand Lodge and the 150,000 brethren of the State will be assessed $1 each per year for the next five years. There is already $135,000 in the building fund. Grand Tyler James F. McGregor of Detroit was at this session of the Grand Lodge unanimously re-elected, he having held this office for 34 years.

* * *

A special effort is being made to complete and furnish the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Building at Alexandria, Va. About $2,500,000 will be required for the purpose and this is expected to be received from contributions of $1 or more from each of the nearly 150,000 new members annually admitted into the Craft, added to appropriations from grand lodges and donations from individual brethren. The purpose is to complete the structure in due season for the celebration in 1932 of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth.

* * *

Among the guests from other jurisdictions at the Grand Lodge of Iowa's annual communication held at Burlington, were Grand Master Ira A. Freet of Nebraska, Grand Master B. E. Bigger of Missouri, Grand Secretary Lewis E. Smith of Nebraska, Past Grand Master George Lawler of Washington, and Brothers Frank H. Littlefield and Robert I. Clegg of the National Masonic Research Society. Another visitor who addressed the Grand Lodge was Brother R. R. Woodring of Nampa, Idaho, previously active in the Craft at Carroll and Marshalltown, Ia., whence he moved to Idaho 45 years ago. He was initiated in Antwerp Lodge No. 335 at Antwerp, O., in 1864. A son has been a member of the Craft for 46 years, and grandson for 20 years, and a great grandson is a member of the Order of De Molay.

* * *

Brother Fay Hempstead, Poet Laureate of the Fraternity, is serving his forty-eighth year as Grand Secretary of Arkansas. His ritualistic work as the present writer can aver from personal observation is given with outstanding precision.

* * *

At the twenty-fourth annual convention in Cleveland, O., of the National League of Masonic Clubs, Capt. Cheney L. Bertholf of the United States Army and of the Adjutant-General's office in Washington, was elected president; Mort L. O'Connell of Oradell, N. J., for three years New Jersey state president of the league and manager of the domestic department of the L. E. Waterman Company, became first vice-president; Walter F. Tidswell of Detroit, Mich., was elected second vice-president, and Melville D. Hensey of Washington, D. C., third vice-president, and Arthur B. Eaton of Philadelphia, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Substantial progress was reported in the raising of the $250,000 fund for the endowment of the two chairs of foreign service in the School of Goverment at George Washington University in the District of Columbia, these professorships being for the training of students for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States. The two professorships are already active, the positions filled, and 75 students from 24 states of the Union now under training. The endowment fund is for the perpetuation of this worthy work under Masonic auspices.

* * *

A. L. Wyman, appointed second federal judge for the district of South Dakota by President Hoover and confirmed by the United States Senate, has taken the oath of office. He is a thirty-third degree Freemason and at a dinner recently given in his honor at the Masonic Temple at Yankton, S. D., a watch was presented to him in token of the esteem held for him by the brethren in that city. Sanford G. Donaldson, deputy for South Dakota of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, presided.

* * *

A resolution adopted at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York voiced a vigorous protest against the tendency of employers to refuse employment to men of middle age irrespective of their suitability in other particulars. The resolution asserted that the "policy of refusing employment of men solely because they may be older than the prescribed age limitations and without regard to the special fitness of the individuals for the work to be performed, is not in accordance with our Masonic teachings and professions."

* * *

Past Grand Master George A. Kies, who for many years has been Grand Secretary of Connecticut and Foreign Correspondent, has become Grand Secretary Emeritus and Past Grand Master Winthrop Buck is now Grand Secretary.

* * *

Grand Master C. E. Wright, addressing the Grand Lodge of Iowa at Burlington, said: "Some there are who seem to think that in the past the purview of Masonry has been too limited, and that now it should be broadened. They even say that Masonry must do something to justify its existence. They would, forsooth, have our lodges sally forth in quest of opportunity to engage in various activities, vying with numerous civic societies, luncheon clubs and other organizations in a field which just now they seem to be cultivating assiduously. To these caviliers let me say that Masonry is inherently conservative. Masonry conserves its strength by dissuading its votaries from fruitless bickerings over minor differences of little or no importance. Masonry teaches men to think for themselves. To teach the student to think is, or should be, the chief aim of all education, and Masonry is a firm believer in the education of all the people. There is a system of education for which Masonry stands four-square—our public school system, the very foundation of a free and enlightened government."

GRIGSBY GRUNOW JUNE SALES

CHICAGO—Estimated June sales of Grigsby Grunow are approximately $4,000,000, compared with $2,000,000 in June, 1928, says President Grigsby. Income for the year ended May 31 will show $13 a share, compared with $8.65 in the previous year.

ROCKFORD UTILITY SOLD

The Midland Utilities Company has sold to the Ohio Electric Power Company the Rockford Light & Power Company, furnishing electric light and power service in Rockford, O.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 15)

Sales (In hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Nat Rub Mach	26	26	26
1 Nat Sugar Ref	43	43	43
4 Nat Thea Supply	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
1 Nat Trans	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
†10 N Eng Power	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
10 N Mex & Ariz Ld	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
†50 NT Tel 6½ pf	112¾	112¾	112¾
9 Niagara Shares	63⅝	60⅜	61⅞
1 Nipissing Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 North Am Avi	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10 North Am Util S	18⅞	18	18
1 North W Engr	23	23	23
17 N'ern Sts Pow A	202½	199⅞	200½
24 Northeast Pow	73⅝	71⅝	71⅝
2 Ohio Cop	2	2	2
2 Ohio Oil	73	73	73
2 Oil Stocks A	14⅝	14½	14½
1 Outboard A	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3 Pac G&E 1st pf	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Pac West Oil	16½	16½	16½
1 Paramount Cab	20	20	20
4 Parmelee Trans	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2 Penney Co	111	111	111
12 Penn Ohio 7dis	99	96⅜	98
2 Penn O Ed war	73	72	72
5 Penn O Ed B war	43⅛	42½	43
37 Penroad Corp	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
5 Penn Wat&Pow	104⅝	101½	101½
4 Packard Mot n	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1 Packard El	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
11 Petrol Co	27⅛	27	27
1 Pick Barth 1oC pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Pitney Bow new	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
1 Pitts Pl Gl	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
2 Potrero Sugar	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Pierce Gov	30	30	30
17 Prudential Invest	25⅜	24⅛	25⅛
20 Rainbow L Pr A	38⅛	36	36
1 Reiter Foster	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6 Roan Ant Cop	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
8 Rochester C Pw A	42	41⅛	41⅝
2 Rock L&P	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Rhode I PS pf	30	30	30
16 St Regis Paper	191⅞	188	188
2 Seeman Bros	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
2 Selected Indust	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Selected Ind 1st pf	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
9 Sentry Saf Control	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
5 Servel Inc vtc	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Shattuck Denn	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Sierra Pac Elec	54	54	54
2 Sikorsky Aviation	43¼	43¼	45⅛
3 Silica Gel Corp vtc	37½	37½	37½
12 Soeast P&Lt	127⅛	126⅜	127½
2 Southeast P&L ctf	125	125	125
6 Southeast P&L w	77	75⅝	75⅝
1 South Cal Bd A pf	28½	28½	28½
1 South Cal Bd B pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 South Cal Ed C pf	24¼	24¼	24¼
9 So Colo Pow A	25	25	25
2 South Penn Oil	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛
3 Southland Royalty	18	17⅜	17⅜
38 Standard Invest	34	34	34
12 Stand Oil Indiana	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜
2 Stand Oil Kansas	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Stand Oil Ken	37½	37½	37½
35 Stand Pow&Lt	80⅞	79	80⅞
1 Sterchi Bros	28½	28½	28½
1 Silver King	11	11	11
4 Sterling Sec pf	13⅜	13⅜	
†25 Super Heat Co	168	168	168
8 Trans Oil rts	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6 Richfield Oil 6s '44	99⅝	99⅝	99¾
1 Shef Steel 5½s '46	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	14⅝	14	14⅝
†50 Swift & Co	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
1 Swift Int	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
2 SSyracuse W M B	25	25	25
5 Taggert Corp	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
15 Tampa El	72	69⅞	71⅝
1 Third Nat Invest	50	50	50
6 Thompson Pr A	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
6 Transcont Air Tr	136⅞	136⅛	136⅛
2 Transcont Air Tr	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
12 Tr Lux Day Pict	9	8⅝	9
12 Tri Cont Corp	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
5 Tri Cont Corp pf	104	104	104
†10 Tub Art Silk B ctf	240	240	240
3 Tung-Sol Lamp	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
1 Tung-Sol Lamp A	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2 Un Am Invest	57	56⅞	57
3 Un Carbon vtc	61	60	61
462 Uni Corp rts	4⅛	4	4⅛
92 Uni Gas Imp N	42⅝	42⅝	43
2 Uni Gas Imp pf	92⅝	92	93
31 Uni Gas Imp rts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
121 Uni Gas Co rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Uni Stores pf	87½	87½	87½
8 Trans Oil rts	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
2 Uni Chem pfc pf	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5 United East Min	¾	¾	¾
1 Unlit Elec Service	17	17	17
6 Unit Elec Serv rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16 United Gas Co	25	24½	24½
2 Unit Gas Imp	219⅜	218	219
35 Un Lt&Pow A	40½	39⅝	40
1 U S Foreign Secur	54	54	54
1 U S Freight new	84	84	84
6 United Verde Ext	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞
1 Universal Avia ctfs	15	15	15
87 Util & Indus	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛
16 Util & Indus pf	31	29⅝	31
5 Utilities Power	26	26	26
12 Util Pow&Lt B ctf	30⅜	29¼	30⅜
2 Vacuum Oil	115½	115	115
2 Van Camp Packing	24½	24½	24½
1 Walgreen Co	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 Wenden Cop Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 West Auto S A	65	65	65
3 Wildar F Prod	26⅝	26½	26½
25 Woodley Pet	5	5	5

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

1 Abbott D 6s '42	100	100	100
2 Alab Pow 5s '56	100	99¾	100
2 Alab P 4½s '67	93½	93	93
2 Aluminum C 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Aluminum 5s '48	97	96⅞	97
1 Am Aggregates 6s '53	98	98	98
9 Am Com Pow 6s	101¼	100⅝	101¼
18 Am G&E 5s '28	94½	94⅜	94½
2 Am P&L 6s 2016	104¾	104¼	104⅝
2 Am Roll M 5s '48	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
3 Appalach P 5s '56	96	95⅞	96
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
1 Asso G&E 5½s '58	77.104	104	104
2 Asso G&E 4½s '48	125½	125½	125½
2 Asso Sim Hd 6½s	86½	86½	86½
1 Beacon Oil 6s '45	118¾	118¾	118¾
6 Bell Tel Can 5sB	100	100	100
12 Capitol Admin 5s	97¼	97	97¼
5 Carolina P&L 5s '56	98¾	98¼	98¼
4 Cent St El 5s '48	85	85	85
3 Cent St P&L 5½s

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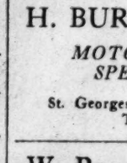

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England

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England

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England

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Scotland

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(Continued)

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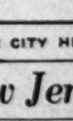
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: DOROTHY WORDSWORTH.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English writer and diarist, sister and close companion of William Wordsworth, the poet. As a child she lived partly with a grandfather, partly with an uncle; but she and her brother were so devoted to each other that, in 1794, it was decided that they should set up a joint household. After that they were seldom separated. For a period they were in Dorsetshire, for another period among the Quantock hills of West Somerset, where they made the acquaintance of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. That friendship firmly established, Coleridge and the Wordsworths were much together, making long tours into Germany and Scotland, or shorter rambles about the English Lake country.

Dorothy's Journal, which has been of so much assistance to biographers of her celebrated brother, was begun in January of 1798. Another Journal, started at Grasmere in May of 1800, was kept most fully until the end of that year. So it went on; she would let her Journal lapse, then she would revive it. Pieced together, it presents an intimate and a vivid account of the Wordsworths' daily doings, both at home and abroad. The Journal, supplemented by Dorothy's Letters, constitutes her most important literary contribution.

Important and precious beyond all else was her nearness to her brother, her intuitive understanding of all that lay closest to his heart. What he thought of her, we know from the references and tributes in his works. "S. T. C. and my beloved sister," he once wrote, "are the two beings to whom my intellect is most indebted." There is something vastly moving in the memory of those literary giants, Wordsworth and Coleridge, in the throes of reshaping the imaginative literature of their century, upheld and stimulated by the exquisitely intelligent sympathy of a woman. To Dorothy belongs, emphatically, an independent place among the ranks of English writers; for she was one of the earliest to record the simple loveliness of everyday life in the English countryside, as lived, for instance, at picturesque Dove Cottage, Grasmere.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Where is there a trade union with only 13 members?—*Women's Enterprises Page*.. 20
2. What is the best recipe for becoming Lord Mayor of London, according to the incumbent?—*Editorial Notes*. 20
3. What would be a more tactful expression in a business letter than "You have neglected to include your check"?—*Educational Page* 20
4. In what European country do waiters refuse tips?—*Editorial Page* 20
5. How big is the "balloon" golf ball?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Culmination

People of all times have striven to reach the highest point in their attainments, and have sought a means of expressing both this striving and the actual accomplishment. In the Greek, for instance, we have the word κλῖμαξ (klimax), "ladder," called by us climax. The Latin word *culmen* meant "top," and it is from this root that we have derived the present word.

Culmination is the attainment of the highest degree of achievement or the highest point in size, number, rank, or glory. It stresses the idea of consummation and progressive development. "Climax" indicates the series of ascending ideas or statements which in their completeness reach the culmination or acme of desire.

Increasing interest and intensity accompany progress toward this highest point until—when the final effect is produced—all thoughts or hands are supporting the perfect result. It is a gradual growth, not a sudden jump toward perfection.

Cul-mi-na'-tion should be emphasized on the third syllable. Sound u as in up, i as in till, a as in late, *tion as shun* with u as in circus.

"His exalted position was the culmination of many years of work."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Boston Globe: The airplane that flew 630 miles for a fuel cost of $4.68 is probably pretty easy on tires, too.

New Yorker: University presidents are getting younger and younger, but you can still tell a prexy from a freshman. His trousers are not so wide.

RARE RECOLLECTIONS

The Children's Corner

A Night Watchman That Flies

THE sun had gone down, and Boston Common was beginning to fill with cozy patches of shadow—the time when squirrels, pigeons and sparrows turn toward home, for a chat before going to bed. Mr. Scroggins not only had turned toward home; he was almost there, in fact was climbing the trunk of Ulmus Americana (American Elm) where the Scroggins home offers hospitality to squirrel or bird. The

Mr. Scroggins Took Off His Hat and Looked at the Cool, Dark Leaves.

Scroggins doorway opens from the first large branch and Mr. Scroggins smiled with pleasure as he caught sight of it. As the outside air was silvery and fine, he paused outside the door, took off his high hat and looked upward into the cool, dark leaves.

To his great surprise a pair of eyes looked down upon him from the limb just over his head.

"Hurrumph!" said Mr. Scroggins to himself, and clapped his hat back on his head. It's an unusual feeling to find a pair of eyes watching you, as you are about to enter your home after a busy day. Mr. Scroggins looked out across the Common, thoughtfully, and turned over in his mind whether he should go in the house without further ado or try and find out more about those eyes.

He cocked his head just the slightest bit, but all he saw was the brim of his hat. He took it off again. Then he raised his head very quickly as though to surprise the eyes. They didn't seem at all surprised, however, but stared down at him without blinking or winking the tiniest bit.

Mr. Scroggins stared back, but winked and blinked considerably.

Then he did one of those things which have earned him a reputation as a quick thinker.

He went in to ask Mrs. Scroggins what he should do next. When she learned about the eyes she vowed she would see for herself, so both the Scrogginses stepped outside the door.

"Oh, there are two of you," said a voice from the limb above. The voice and the eyes seemed to be connected.

"Yes, there are two of us," said Mr. Scroggins.

The eyes seemed to twinkle the slightest bit.

"You don't know me," said the voice, "but I'm the new night watchman."

"Oh," said Mr. Scroggins.

"What's your name, may I ask?" said Mrs. S.

"Theophilus Owl," said the voice, "and I'm glad I picked this tree since you two seem to live here."

Mr. Scroggins thought to himself that it was almost dark and so time to be going inside and Mrs. Scroggins had practically the same thought, pulling him by the arm toward the door of their home. Just as they reached the doorway, there was a swoop of wings from the place where the eyes had been. They looked up but the eyes were gone.

Mr. Scroggins and Mrs. Scroggins watched the flying shadow of Theophilus Owl as it passed from Ulmus Americana to the maple across the walk.

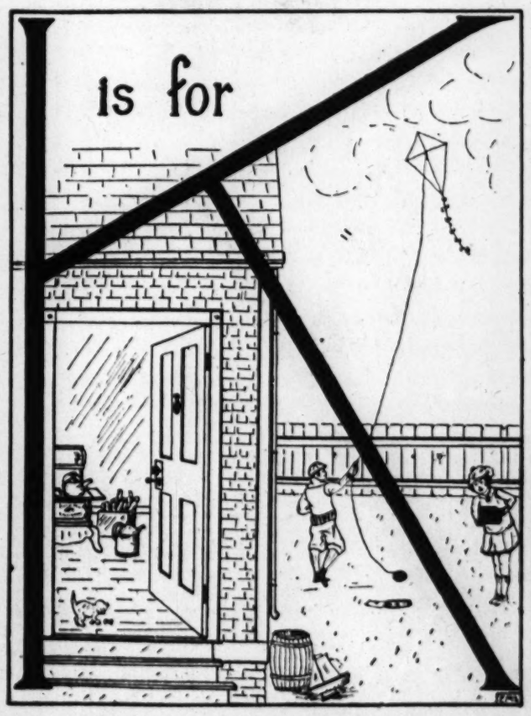
"Hurrumph," said Mr. Scroggins, as the two old squirrels went indoors, "a night watchman that flies!"

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Tree Puzzle published June 12:

Deodar, maple, elm, palm, pine, pepper, locust, cedar, ash, hemlock, poplar, hickory, oak, juniper, redwood, orange, acacia, plane.

Letter "K" Puzzle



There Are 14 Objects in This Picture Whose Names Begin With "K." How Many Can You Find?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Animal Haven

New York

APART of the lower East Side here is becoming famous because of the humane activities of certain small boys of a public school. They call themselves the "Humane Society of Public School 95," and for one thing whips are disappearing from their neighborhood, according to an article in the New York Times, which adds:

"The children's activities in behalf of maltreated horses are not the full extent of their endeavors. So thoroughly do they patrol the streets and so efficiently have the young crusaders observed infractions of the law and reported them to the S. P. C. A., that the neighborhood has come to be known as 'Animals Paradise' among the drivers of vehicles, motorists, as well as the drivers of horses."

There are about 500 members in this society. And it is evidently a case of "a little child shall lead them," so effectively have their little efforts in a large movement become. For, to quote further: "The amused residents of the neighborhood say that dogs or cats are able to cross the street with impunity and that orphaned or abandoned kittens are not left long in the ash cans and scrap barrels thereabouts.

"Hardly a day passes in the neighborhood, moreover, without the rescue of an animal by some young member of the society and the administering of a rebuke to a driver or resident who has behaved in a callous or indifferent manner toward a horse or some outcast domestic pet."

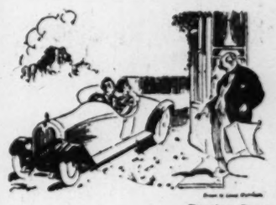
Especially is this interesting since Clarkson and Houston Streets; in which the crusade has been undertaken by the school children, are really among New York's most crowded streets. Every child joining the society signs a pledge to protect the weak and helpless and to relieve suffering wherever found. "Sometimes the children are unable to do more than take down a license number, but the number quickly finds its way to the S. P. C. A. Sometimes a driver finds that his whip has mysteriously disappeared, and usually takes the hint, particularly if he is further warned in shrill childish treble that his actions have met with disapproval."

Perhaps this effective campaign proves that the children are needed to put over the most humane achievements.

Quotation for Today

WE BECOME like those whom we habitually admire.—DRUMMOND

In Lighter Vein



Passing Show

Youth: "I feel as if I were treading on air."

Girl: "Here's father—you'd better step on the gas!"

Revealed

At a dinner the guests were discussing whether women or men were the more trustworthy in business. "No woman can keep a secret," said one man scornfully.

"I don't know so much about that," retorted the forbidding looking woman sitting opposite him. "I've kept my age a secret ever since I was 24."

"Oh," he replied, "you'll let it out one day, though."

"I doubt it," she answered. "When a woman has kept a secret for 20 years, she can keep it forever."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Remarkable

Mrs. Newriche had just arrived from a tour of Europe, and her long-suffering acquaintances had no opportunity to forget the fact.

"And Paris!" she gushed. "Paris is just wonderful! The people are all so well educated—not at all like they are in this crude country, my dear! Why, even the street cleaners can talk French!"—*Montreal Star.*

Nothing New

Returning American Tourist (at port of entry): "What! Four hundred and fifty-seven dollars duty for some American gowns and a few other things I bought in Paris? Oh, what an outrage!"

Customs Officer: "Just an old United States custom."—*Kansas Sour Owl.*

What's Left?

Customer: "Can you vouch for this table as coming from the fifteenth century?"

Antique Dealer: "I certainly can—why, it was so old that I had to put four new legs on it and a new top."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

"National Origins"

THE great improbability that the Senate will enact any legislation whatsoever to prevent the system of regulatior of immigration known as "National Origins" from going into effect July 1, suggests some discussion of that system.

It has never been fairly debated in Congress purely upon its merits. Certain representatives who think that racial groups within their own constituencies would be unfairly affected have laid great stress upon alleged racial discrimination inherent in the system. The question as to whether it is practicable or not has been discussed, and the President of the United States, when he was Secretary of Commerce, cast the weight of his great authority against the workability of the plan. But other authorities, unofficial it is true, but perhaps equally well informed, such as A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, Prof. T. N. Carver and Prof. R. D. Ward, the latter an expert student of immigration problems, have given it their support.

Should it go into effect, the total volume of immigration will be little affected. It is estimated that perhaps ten or eleven thousand fewer immigrants will be receivable. There will be a certain reduction in the number of those admissible from Germany, the Scandinavian countries and the Irish Free State. It may be noted in passing that the Irish Free State, under existing conditions, does not exhaust the quota assigned to it. There will be a material increase in the quota from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and some in the numbers allotted to Italy, Russia, Holland and Poland. The fact that Britain will be the chief beneficiary has led to the interpolation in the debate of charges of "British propaganda," which did not add either to its educational qualities or to the good temper of the disputants.

Described in a few words, the National Origins system is an effort to base future quotas of immigrants upon the early racial characteristics of the population. It is an endeavor to continue in future the characteristics of the American people as they were before unlimited immigration tended to materially change them. Instead of basing quotas on the number of foreign-born in the country, they would be based on the proportion of the total American stock contributed by European nations during the first half of the nineteenth century.

The issue has long been before Congress. It has been sharply defined because of personal political vantage sought by individual senators catering to foreign groups which sought to break down the immigration law. It reflects the tremendous pressure which exists in every country for admission to the United States. But it may be doubted whether the country has been as excited as the Senate. Whether National Origins should persist or a new plan be adopted would not affect the gross number of immigrants admitted, and that after all is what chiefly concerns the American people. When all is said and done, the changes in the relative extent of the opportunities for immigration presented to various foreign countries are so slight as hardly to justify the political turmoil which has been created.

Premier, President and Peace

ONE of the most gratifying and encouraging aspects of the British Premier's prospective visit to Washington is the widespread acclaim, even outside Great Britain and the United States, with which it has been greeted. It is clearly the right step at the right time.

British public opinion, regardless of party or person, has hailed Mr. MacDonald's plan to confer with President Hoover as a most timely and valuable service to Anglo-American relations. American public opinion, in an equally nonpartisan vein, has hailed Mr. MacDonald's willingness to come to the United States as a most generous and welcome sign of Anglo-American good will, and is prepared to receive the British Prime Minister in a way which cannot fail to remove the mist of doubt which has sometimes clouded the fundamental friendship between these two great English-speaking communities.

But perhaps even more important than the approval and rejoicing which have arisen in the United States and Great Britain is the spontaneous commendation which the project has already won from other nations. "Satisfaction hourly increases," are the words which the Monitor's correspondent at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Madrid uses to describe the feeling of the delegates of the principal nations who are gathered there. Is it not a challenge to Anglo-American statesmanship when these nations recognize that every step toward Anglo-American solidarity means not a threat to the security of the rest of the world, but additional assurance of peace and justice?

Such is the responsibility and such is the opportunity which will confront Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover when they shall meet. And there is every reason to believe that their conference will be productive of positive gain, if not a permanent solidarity of Anglo-American understanding. President Hoover has stated with unequivocal frankness his position in behalf of the substantial reduction of naval armaments, and he has indicated practical ways and means by which Great Britain and the United States can reach a reduced naval parity. In his position, President Hoover bespeaks the crystallized will of the American people. The British people, and Ramsay MacDonald as their representative, are no less intent upon the same end.

The time has surely come when Great Britain and the United States will recognize that their security and well-being rest on the same basis, and that if their respective navies are ever to be called into use in the future, their use must serve a common end. The fears that have sometimes attended Anglo-American naval problems were based upon the conviction that British and American maritime interests were in conflict. Today British and American maritime interests are not in conflict. No nation can dominate the seas for its own national interests. Britain recognizes this fact. No nation can claim the use of the seas to enforce trade with a nation or nations at war in violation of the Pact of Paris. The United States recognizes this fact. Freedom of the seas is today an international responsibility, and the British and American navies are instruments of mutual security. They can be mutually reduced.

Extending Tariff Revision

BY A majority vote of one, the United States Senate defeated the Borah resolution which would have confined tariff legislation at the special session of Congress to those schedules affecting agricultural and related products. The action leaves the Finance Committee free to report, in due time, a measure as broad and inclusive in its scope as that proposed by the House of Representatives.

An analysis of the Senate vote upon the resolution discloses the interesting fact that the once clearly defined partisan lines, drawn closely when tariff legislation was the issue, have virtually disappeared. No longer is protection a national or sectional issue. The effort of senators and representatives is to assure to their several individual constituencies the possible benefits of the system. Because of this, the maneuvering is to gain whatever advantage is possible when tariff schedules are revised.

The progressive advance of industrialism from the eastern states into the South and West has destroyed the old line of opposition. One seldom hears, nowadays, of free traders as these were defined a few decades ago. The aim of modern economists and politicians in the United States seems to be to maintain present standards without, by the same process, interrupting the established balance of trade with foreign buyers and exporters.

It was clearly the opinion of President Hoover that no thorough revision of tariff schedules need be attempted at this time. Some adjustments, mainly in behalf of agriculture, were urged as being in line with the accepted policy of farm relief. But it is apparent that the House has exceeded the proposed limit by attempting to impose additional duties which are not intended to benefit, but rather to burden, those engaged in agriculture.

The Borah method, which has been repudiated by a narrow majority, seemed the easicst and most logical way out of a parliamentary difficulty. It may be that such recourse has not yet been made entirely impossible. The final outcome will be delayed by the now inevitable summer recess, but the opportunity remains, in the deliberative chamber of the Finance Committee, to adhere to the wise course originally outlined.

The Imprisoned Dog

FOR many years at this season of the year a plea has been made, by those individuals who are particularly interested in the welfare of dumb animals, on behalf of the cat whose owners leave it to shift for itself while they go out of town for a vacation in the country or at the seaside. This year, owing to the great number of closed automobiles, another situation also presents itself. This is the needless suffering experienced by dogs locked in automobiles and kept there over a period of several hours, during which, in the hot weather, the inside of the car becomes more like an oven than a place of habitation for any living creature.

Just the other day the humane efforts of members of the Boston police force attracted attention to the need for care along this line. In the instance under consideration a blue-ribbon Boston terrier, cooped in a sedan, was noticed by a patrolman, who under orders from the captain broke a window and rescued the dog, although it took thirty minutes of work before the animal was revived. To avoid such unfortunate occurrences, all that is needed, as a general thing, is a little forethought, because they are more commonly the result of carelessness than of deliberate intent. It must not be forgotten, however, that the suffering of the animal is in no wise mitigated by this fact.

Chinese Ruffle Soviet Russia

CHINA'S raid on the Soviet consulate in Harbin has developed more serious consequences than were at first anticipated. The object of the raid was to show the extent of assistance rendered to Feng Yu-hsiang by Moscow. Documents were seized, disclosing, it is said, the employment of profits from the Chinese Eastern Railway to finance a movement which aimed to throw the country into chaos and thus open the way for Communist influence. As a result of the search the Nanking Government is considering the advisability of severing diplomatic relations with Russia.

Soviet Russia has not taken kindly to the raids, and reports persist that troops have even been sent into Chinese territory as a reprisal for the action of the Chinese. These reports have been denied by Moscow. They find no confirmation in Chinese circles. In view of this, it would be well to accept them with reserve. Pravda, a Soviet newspaper in Moscow, has urged strong action to maintain Russia's rights in Manchuria, but it is hardly likely, unless there is a repetition of the raids, that Soviet Russia will take any severe measures against Nanking.

The Nationalist Government has not been on good terms with Soviet Russia since Borodin, the Soviet envoy, was requested to leave China. But little had been heard about the strained relations until the Harbin raids. Provided the documents prove to be authentic, there can be little sympathy for the Soviet Government's activities in China. Events of the past have shown clearly that the world does not want Communist propaganda, and the sooner that fact is realized, the sooner will Moscow appear to advantage in the eyes of those outside its own borders.

Bells: Their Liberty of Speech

LIBERTY of speech seems, in general, to be guaranteed to the voice that addresses the community from steeples and towers in the sound of bells, provided it makes itself heard at seasonable times and for reasonable periods. The voice, discoursing its message to everybody, is attentively listened to, and not only awakens enthusiasm but even arouses partisanship, according to whether it is the loud shout of swinging, or the veiled hum of stationary, bells.

By certain evidence, the liberty is being slowly extended in America, particularly with reference to the rigid type of bell which is set vibrating by a hammer stroke, and which, cast in various masses of bronze from a few pounds to a number of tons, forms a full musical scale and serves as an aerial instrument of melody and harmony. The Belgian carillon, briefly to observe, is being introduced by degrees into the United States.

Most noteworthy, just now, of the labors undertaken, is the transfer of the carillon of the Park Avenue Baptist Church in New York from the old belfry of ordinary height on Park Avenue to the one of skyscraper altitude on Riverside Drive. Nor does calling the enterprise a transfer suffice, since what the designers prescribe amounts to a reconstruction. The carilion, though at present complete, as carillons usually measure, will be enlarged—extended downward in compass—by the addition of a new bell or two of very large mold and of correspondingly great weight; requiring a framework of what strength, the engineers must tell.

Kamiel Lefévere, the Belgian carillonneur, is said to be assisting in the arrangements for the new bell tower, which will command a vast acoustic area, including the park that slopes down from Riverside Drive to the Hudson and an indefinite stretch of the river besides. He is to perform for an actual audience at Cohasset, Mass., while preparing for the future one in New York; and not only that, but he is said also to be giving advice with regard to a projected carillon in Chicago.

American expression, then, which has sought outlet in open-air performances of operas and symphonies, may yet find the freedom it needs through the tones, overtones, undertones, piquant dissonances and sweet resolutions of bells, tapped and smitten by mechanism of levers, wires and hammers devised long ago in Flanders.

Two Brilliant Regattas

WHEN one pauses to consider the brilliant and historic background that is behind collegiate crew racing in the United States, as well as in Great Britain, it is not to be wondered at that the coming regatta between Harvard and Yale at New London, Conn., and the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are attracting more public interest than any other college athletic competition of the spring season.

When the Harvard and Yale crews met on Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire, in 1852, they started intercollegiate athletic competition in the United States, and it is not surprising that the Harvard-Yale regatta has become to America what the Oxford-Cambridge boat race on the Thames is to Great Britain. Tradition has done much for these two events, and it is safe to say that they will always occupy a top rank in the field of intercollegiate competition. It is no doubt largely for this reason that the making of a varsity crew has always been regarded as one of the greatest athletic honors that can come to the college undergraduate, if not, indeed, the greatest. Long hours of toil, a race that lasts less than half an hour with the only reward the varsity letter and sweep, would certainly not, in themselves, give to this great sport the renown that it enjoys. In these days when the standing of a college amateur athlete is often questioned, it is pleasing to note that few, if any, charges of subsidizing or professionalism have ever been directed against the candidates for a college crew.

Harvard and Yale meet on June 21 in a regatta of their own, and three days later the intercollegiate association will be holding its big regatta with no less than nine colleges taking part. Whatever the latter regatta may lack in tradition, when compared with Harvard and Yale, will be compensated for in the fact that California, the regatta champion as well as Olympic champion; the United States Naval Academy, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Washington and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will battle for the college championship of the United States, and as both Harvard and Yale have lost to one or more of the contenders, the winner on the Hudson may well receive the title. Both will be brilliant affairs and worthy the public attention bestowed upon them.

Editorial Notes

To the popular thought the American Indian has been depicted as wrapped in a blanket and dense silence, an occasional buffalo hunt being his diversion. Not so the Canadian red man, who, according to statistics, is now rounding up his own cattle and cultivating his own wheat. In the prairie provinces they have at the moment 110,000 acres under cultivation.

Winning nine varsity letters in three years while working his way through college and graduating in the usual period, T. P. Rohwer of State College of Washington has added his name to the growing list of college students who are proving that one can be a good scholar as well as a good athlete.

Louisville's new auditorium, erected as a war memorial, is to be dedicated to purposes of peace. This seems to be a reminder that war itself is the strongest argument for peace.

Ex-President Coolidge's statement, "I don't expect to go back into politics," seems likely to arouse as much conjecture as his "do not choose" remark of 1927.

An Adventure in Believing

OUR little party was only a few days out from land when her fellow tourists began to comment amusedly and with some surprise upon Miss Blodgett's incredulity. Amusedly, because the expression "I don't believe" was so frequently upon her lips; surprisedly, because this was her first long journey beyond the plains of the western state where she taught Latin in a normal college, and one might have expected her to be reasonably credulous. Perhaps it was her very inexperience and her own awareness of it which put her on the defensive. In any event, she was not to be taken in by statement or circumstance, no matter how well authenticated. She was, one member of the party remarked, like the provertbial woman who declared that she believed nothing she heard and only half she saw.

Miss Blodgett did not believe that the quiet, gray-haired man who sat at the captain's table could really be a member of the President's Cabinet. She did not believe that the soprano who headed the program at the ship concert actually belonged to the Metropolitan Opera Company. Nor could she be convinced that the ship register could possibly include 1000 names. No, indeed! Somebody else might believe all these absurdities if he liked, but not she. After this fashion, our fellow tourist proceeded upon her unbelieving way, earning for herself, long before our landing at Naples, the title of "Miss Incredo."

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We had naturally supposed that Italy would yield the high lights of Miss Incredo's itinerary. She was reputed to be a peculiarly gifted Latin scholar, a teacher who could conduct a recitation from any of the Latin classics without recourse to her textbook. How she would revel, we thought, in the treasures awaiting her in Rome and Naples, Brindisi and Rimini. How this experience would color her hitherto drab routine! How it would animate the musty tomes which based her life work!

But the habit of believing is not formed in a day. Miss Incredo could not become Miss Credo in the brief time allotted to our Italian sightseeing. Naples was a fair success, although after we had given an entire afternoon to a search for the tomb of Virgil and had found his epitaph in an obscure and unsavory alleyway, Miss Incredo was still unconvinced as to its authenticity. "But why not look at it in this way?" volunteered one of the party. "You've spent a good bit on the trip, you know, and so long as the guidebook assures us that this is the place, and the children standing about are saying, 'Tomba di Virgilio,' and holding out their dirty little palms, why don't you go ahead and get a thrill out of it anyway? After all, it's mostly your feeling about it that counts."

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Thus encouraged, Miss Incredo did sit down and copy off most painstakingly, but with many doubtful shakings of the head, the long Latin inscription. Apparently, too, the suggestion from her fellow traveler was not altogether fruitless. For the next day, when we jaunted out to Pompeii, she accepted the "House of Pansa" without question and with evident appreciation. Nor did she quibble over the identity of Vesuvius, although she doubted the veracity of our guide when he declared that his people, routed again and again from their home at the base of the mountain, invariably returned to their old location. "Good enough for local color," sniffed Miss Incredo, "but far too lacking in common sense. I, for one, do not believe a word of it."

Rome, to most of us sheer joy, was a great disappointment to our companion. At moments when the others were speechless before an antiquity whose very "silence was a shout," the spell was sure to be broken by the suggestion from Miss Incredo that, after all, authorities differed as to the time, location, and general authenticity. We would feel foolish indeed to discover that we had worshiped before a false shrine. By the time we had done Rome, most of the party had declared open rebellion against our ubiquitous mar-joy, and it was decided to split up into groups so that Miss Incredo with her incredulities could be passed about and thus not allowed to spoil every experience.

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It was in Florence that Miss Incredo received word from home that her school would open a week sooner than she had anticipated. Strangely enough, she entertained no doubt as to the correctness of this message, but set off immediately to the local steamship office to effect a change in her homeward passage. She was met with excessive courtesy and many promises of consideration, but it was a heavy tourist year, and the only hope lay in a canceled passage or an exchange with another passenger. The company would list her case and she might call at the office in Venice for a report.

When we arrived in Venice, Miss Incredo rushed immediately to the steamship office, only to be met once more with excessive courtesy and no fulfillment. From Venice on, our itinerary was tinged with Miss Incredo's intermittent hope and despair. As we worked our way northward, it became the duty of one or another of us to haunt the steamship offices with our fellow tourist. Each visit involved long conversations with the officials, punctuated by the frankest of recrimination on Miss Incredo's part, and ending with her inevitable assertion that she "didn't believe" the company was making the slightest effort to accommodate her.

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In later years, we have spoken sympathetically of Miss Incredo and with some understanding of her case. We have recognized that she must have made many sacrifices for that one brief summer in Europe. It must have heartened her, in prospect, over many a page of first-year Latin notebooks. It must have been her goal on many a forced march with Cæsar, and her haven after countless wanderings with Æneas. And she must have expected to bring back with her the precious inspiration which would make the pages of the Latin authors glow with interest for her pupils.

All this we have realized too late. For our trip was taken years ago when we were very young indeed and inexperienced in the diagnosis of the heart. It did not occur to us then that we could have given her more than our grudging acquiescence on her fruitless trips to the steamship offices. No one thought of having it out with her—some quiet night along the Arno, perhaps, when the moonlight loveliness would have tended to unleash timid, pent-up feelings, to make confidences easy.

But, after all, the trip was gain to our companion, even though her blessing came about through a simple act of generosity such as might just as easily have come to her on her own western plains—such as doubtless had come to her, unrecognized, many times before. It was late in August when it happened. Miss Incredo more anxious, doubtless, than any of us knew over her impending failure to be back in her place by mid-September, had shared our itinerary in her usual suspicious attitude—doubting that the players at Oberammergau were really the peasants; sure that the distinguished guest who was heralded by the throng the day we spent in Mainz was only an understudy of the Kaiser's; convinced that our landlady's neighbor in Stratford was Marie Corelli only after climbing the fence to see for herself and falling among the hollyhocks at the novelist's feet.

And then, one day in London, Miss Incredo drifted, totally nonexpectant, into a steamship office. Was there any word for her regarding a change of passage? She supposed not. People promised, but they forgot, or neglected, such things. When the clerk reported with true British courtesy that the company had been unable to find anyone willing to make a later sailing, and that all America-bound boats were sold out, Miss Incredo turned away, hopeless.

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There were tears in her eyes and dejection in her step. A quietly dressed Englishwoman stepped up and laid a kind hand upon her shoulder. "My dear," she asked, "are you in very great haste to get back to the States?" Miss Incredo looked up, her eyes narrowing in her usual expression of disbelief. But the Englishwoman's smile was disarming. "Because," she continued, "I have booked passage on the Neptunia sailing tomorrow—and I think it can be arranged."

And it was. To be sure, it involved sending Miss Incredo home in a luxurious cabin and we fancy that like the woman who fell asleep on the king's highway, she must have asked herself again and again, "Is it I—or is it not I?" But she went home—that was the big thing. One likes to picture her arriving on the opening day of school, greeted by a clamorous crowd of students who perhaps understood and loved her better than we had known how to do—somewhat of a heroine because she had actually been abroad and seen the Catacombs, and all.

But the best part of it lay for us in the warm-hearted letters we received from her on the first anniversary of our sailing. We had pledged ourselves to these letters and apparently Miss Incredo was the only one of us all who remembered. She dwelt first, with enthusiasm, upon our unfailing kindness to her throughout the trip, especially in accompanying her to "all those tiresome old steamship offices." And then, rising to a fervor which we could scarcely reconcile to our former estimate of Miss Incredo, she recalled the incident in the London office, when a stranger had stepped aside to meet her need. "I shall never, never forget her," wrote our fellow tourist. "I do believe she was the finest person I ever met!" L. H. H.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE Graf Zeppelin passed over Geneva on its way from France, but without giving notice of its intentions, so that although many people heard it in their beds, few saw it. It came at 1:30 a. m., and was clearly visible against a starry sky as it sailed over the former Hotel National, the so-called Palace of the Nations. The Zeppelin turned on its lights as it did so, as if the captain wished to pay a compliment to the League of Nations. The airship flew at a height of about 1800 feet, so observers say, and in the clear moonlight it presented a fine spectacle, its predominant color being silver gray against the dark sky. The last time the writer of this note saw a Zeppelin was amidst the crash of guns as it proceeded on its way dropping bombs over London. How different was the mission of the Zeppelin which passed over Geneva on its way back to Berlin, for the difficulties which it encountered in France converted it into a real missive of peace by enabling the French to help its German crew.

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The Swiss love dogs, almost every villa in a Swiss town having a canine guard which spends its time in proclaiming to errand boys and postmen how well it does its duty as a watchdog. Recently an International Dog Show was held near Berne, at which 1000 dogs of seventy different types were exhibited, and for once the Swiss dog was fairly outbarked. Among the finest Swiss specimens in the exhibition were the long-haired dogs of St. Bernard, one of whom was awarded the international championship of canine beauty. Next to these the mountain dogs were of particular interest, Appenzell, the Bernese Oberland, the Entlebuch, in the Canton of Lucerne, all sending picked animals of this kind. The English bulldogs remained stolid and impassive amid the continual uproar, adding an occasional growl of disapproval at the extraordinary exuberance of their foreign neighbors. The Scottish sheep dogs, collies and Airedale terriers made, however, even more noise than the other dogs, while the 130 German sheep dogs who attended the show with their shepherds looked rather forlorn. Nor is the blind man's dog forgotten in Switzerland, for a number of these animals have been attending a special course of training at a dog school at Lausanne. Selected for their intelligence in the first place, these dogs after a six weeks' course of instruction were converted into the most gentle companions imaginable, learning to fetch and carry and do all the other little tricks which the blind man's dog ought to know.

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Zurich has a new football and sports ground which is one of the largest of its kind in Switzerland, and is admirably adapted not only for football, but to hockey and gymnastics. Around the fields runs an ascending strip of ground capable of accommodating 25,000 spectators, with a handsome grand stand containing 2600 covered seats. Inside are clubrooms, dressing rooms, and bathrooms, with a cozy drawing-room for the ladies. The game of cricket has never caught on in Switzerland, although Englishmen may sometimes be seen playing it at Lucerne, Geneva, and other places. Baseball was played on a famous occasion in the city of the League of Nations, when the American delegation at the Geneva Naval Conference, 1927, played the Japanese delegation. It was a memorable game, for it was watched by a larger collection of admirals and naval experts and diplomatists than has ever been seen on a sports ground in Switzerland. The Japanese had come prepared, sports clothes and all, and with shrill cries of Banzai! fairly outplayed their opponents.

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The Zurich Air Company, "Ad Astra," is now running a Fokker plane of the latest construction provided with three motors and capable of carrying ten passengers. Mittelholzer, the famous Swiss pilot, and the engineer Hug, recently flew in it from Amsterdam to Zurich in four and a half hours, which is excellent going. If one of the motors were to fail, this plane could continue to fly without any loss of height, with a weight of 5000 kilograms, for a distance of 1000 kilometers. This is easy to understand when it is stated that the motors can develop 220 horsepower, and it is said that to fly such a machine means no greater risk than driving by motorcar. This airplane will be mainly used for Alpine flights. Lucerne is also to have an air station, which is to be opened for the summer season, as an attraction for tourists.

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How fast does a glacier move? Its surface progress is easy to register, but little is known as to the rate of its internal movement. To test this a professor of the University of Lausanne, learned in the ways of glaciers, proposed to the Helvetic Society of Natural Science to place shell cases on the ice, which would gradually penetrate beneath. This has now been done with the assistance of the Swiss Minister of War, nineteen shell cases of the seventy-five millimeter gun, weighing 5½ kilograms, having been dropped into the Rhone glacier, ten under the Weissnollen, nine at the Limmigrat. It is calculated that these shell cases, in which written documents explaining their purpose have been inserted, will take respectively 250 and 190 years to reappear.

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It is rather strange that the International Club at Geneva should have so few members and that their number should be declining. For it has only 291 permanent members and 182 nonresident members, which means a drop of fifty members in the last year from the first class and a reduction in the second class of 143 in the last three years. The international reunions which constitute the main source of the club's revenue show no signs of falling off, and when the Assembly of the League is sitting, there is a public lunch or dinner nearly every day to celebrate the work of international societies which have their headquarters in Geneva. But the president of the club, E J. Phelan, naturally looks rather to the permanent income of the club than to receipts from outside sources, and appeals to the members of the club to gain new adherents. Its subscription is very modest and it is not the fault of the American Committee, which has its headquarters at the club and renders highly useful service to Americans who visit Geneva, if more Americans have not joined the club as nonresidential members. By doing so they would find that this is a means of keeping in touch with the activities of Geneva.